FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DELEGATIONS ATTENDING CEMA MEETING IN PRAGUE LISTED

LD161930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The delegations of the CEMA member countries arrived today in Prague by air to attend the 34th session of the council. The Soviet delegation is led by Aleksey Kosygin, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Bulgarian delegation is headed by Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Cuban delegation is headed by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Council of Ministers, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The Hungarian delegation is headed by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the Politburo of the MSZMP and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. The Mongolian delegation is headed by Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The delegation of the GDR is headed by Willi Stoph, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Polish delegation is headed by Edward Babiuch, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PZPR and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party. The Vietnamese delegation is headed by Pham Van Dong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and premier.

The delegations of the CEMA member countries were welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and federal premier; and other members of the Presidium: Josef Kempny, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Vaclav Hula, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Also present was Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, chairman of the Executive Committee of CEMA and permanent representatives of Czechoslovakia in the council; Deputy Federal Premiers Karol Laco, Matej Lucan, Josef Simon and Jindrich Zahradnik; Vladimir Micka, departmental head of the party Central Committee; ministers of the federal government; and other Czechoslovak representatives. The delegates were also welcomed by Nikolay Faddeyev, secretary of CEMA, and the ambassadors of the various states.

BRIEFS

CEMA ENGINEERING CONTRACT--Representatives of delegations from Bulgaria, the CSSR, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Yugoslavia, attending the 83d session of the CEMA permanent commission for engineering, signed on Wednesday in Brno a contract on mutual deliveries of forming equipment for the years 1981-85. Within the framework of production specialization and cooperation, these countries will exchange over 13,000 types of forming machinery and equipment. The GDR will become the largest exporter of equipment in this branch. It will export more than half of the total contracted volume. According to the contract, the Soviet Union will export 3,066 mechanisms, and the CSSR over 1,190. Czechoslovak export will have a production volume worth roughly Kcs62.1 billion, and important less than Kcs81.0billion. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jun 80 p 2 AU]

CSSR DELEGATE ADDRESSES MBFR TALKS 12 JUNE

ID121044 Prague CTK in English 0944 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Vienna (CETEKA correspondent)--The pledges of direct Western participants, except the U.S., are the main issue at the Vienna talks on troop and armament reductions in central Europe at present, Czechoslovak Ambassador Vladimir Keblusek stated at the 237th meeting Thursday.

These problems involve deadlines, volumes and criteria for troop reductions and arms limitation in the second phase, as well as "freezing" of the strength of their forces in the period between the two phases of the reduction process. On these factors the Soviet Union has based its willingness to cut in the 1st stage the numbers of its ground forces which make up approximately a half of the Warsaw Treaty states' contingents in central Europe, the ambassador said.

Spokesman for the Czechoslovak delegation Jan Chandoga has told journalists here that the ambassador presented a list and an objective analysis of the big and substantial concessions made by the socialist countries to meet their Western partners halfway.

The final communique from the 1973 preparatory consultations and a series of compromise proposals made by the socialist countries in 1978-78, taking into account the main points of the Western stands, are a good basis for agreement. However, the ambassador had to note that in their latest proposals of last December, the Western participants had made a sharp turn back, actually returning to their original positions.

The Czechoslovak delegate emphasized the practical importance of the extensive program of concrete actions to promote political detente and secure progress in military detente and disarmament in Europe contained in the May 1980 declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee. Instead of carefully analyzing this document and taking a business-like approach to the proposed measures, the Western representatives have indulged in abstract generalizations by which they are actively trying to conceal the steps being taken by NATO to intensify their war preparations.

What is needed now if the West wants to prove that it sincerely wishes the Vienna talks to have concrete results are not its December proposals, but a constructive reply to the 1978-79 intiatives of the socialist countries, the Czechoslovak ambassador pointed out.

CSSR'S KOSTKA ON DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE, CHEMICAL WEAPONS

ID142102 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] The prohibition of chemical weapons is one of the important items on the agenda of the disarmament committee which has just resumed meeting in Geneva. Editor Antonin Kostka comments on this problem:

Talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons has for a number of years already been at a stage which is said to be the final one. Chemical weapons were discussed at the meeting held in Vienna between President Carter and Leonid Brezhnev.

However, continuing obstructions by the United States are impeding the definite approval of the text of the draft of an international convention on the prohibition of the production, development and stockpiling of chemical weapons, a text that has already been prepared and whose details have already been agreed to a long time ago.

The United States has in this aspect an eloquent tradition. The well-known Geneva protocol on the prohibition of the so-called (?silent), that is bacteriological and chemical weapons of 1925, was ratified by the American Senate only in 1975, after a half century of procrastination. The fact that this procrastination was neither formal nor fortuitous is evidenced by the fact that the United States has used chemical weapons on more than one occasion, and this is not only in notoriously-known instances of its aggressive campaigns against the people of Korea, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, but also during far smaller operations in which it had absolutely indisputable superiority, as in the case of its intervention in the Dominican Republic.

The Geneva protocol is, in view of scientific and technological developments, now already obsolete. It is unable to affect a whole number of means of mass extermination which, according to it, could not, in fact, be qualified as chemical weapons. Amongst these are, for instance, the so-called binary charges, containing relatively harmless components, which only after combining after an explosion change into toxic matter. There also exist chemical means which, in formal terms, are non-toxic in character, however they can affect the nervous system or alter the character of ordinary ferments and enzymes in the human body or in food to such an extent that their effect is fatal. This is why talks began at various international forums, at the initiative of the socialist countries, to bring the existing prohibitions of chemical weapons up to date. In order to facilitate such talks, 4 years ago the USSR began specialized talks with American representatives about chemical weapons which resulted in a number of joint proposals, acceptable to all.

But at the moment when it appeared that the long effort would be crowned by success, the West began to orientate itself openly toward chemical armaments. First, the Americans supplied chemical grenades and poison to terrorist and diversionary bands in Afghanistan. When the terrorists began to use them and poison wells, Western propaganda accused Soviet units of having been responsible for this. Although that lie was soon refuted by the bandits themselves, that slander nonetheless fulfilled its purpose. A large number of generals--the latest to do so was General Rogers, the supreme commander of NATO, in an interview with the London newspaper THE TIMES--began to call for the formation of chemical assault forces in order to be able to resist the alleged Soviet threat. British Prime Minister Thatcher went so far as to agree, during her talks with U.S. Secretary of Defence Brown, on joint production of chemical weapons. The justification? Chemical weapons are undemanding both in terms of materials and technology. They are cheap and effective, and also, let us add, they kill only people. Property would remain untouched, as in the case of the neutron bomb. In other words, an ideal weapon for an aggressor, a conqueror.

For this very reason, they correspond to the mentality and objectives of the policymakers of the current military-political doctrines in the United States and some of its allies. For that same reason, they are even more unacceptable to the world's peoples.

ATA: KULIKOV IN HUNGARY TO ENSURE MOSCOW'S ORDERS OBEYED

AU131245 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Jun 80

["Kulikov Goes to Hungary To Control the Application of Moscow's Orders"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 13 (ATA)--A military Soviet delegation headed by the commander in chief of the forces of the Warsaw aggressive treaty Kulikov is in Hungary these days. According to MTI news agency, besides the meetings with the Hungarian top officials the "program" of the visit includes also the inspection of the manoeuvres the Soviet occupation troops are conducting in that country together with units of the Hungarian Army.

The revisionist propaganda tries to conceal the real aims of such visits and manoeuvres speaking of "the friendship between the armies of the community" and "the common defence". But time has proved that they serve to the Soviet social-imperialists to strengthen their political and military control on the vassal countries, to further link them after their aggressive policy and directly involve them in their military manoeuvres.

The fact that this visit is made soon after the meeting of the Warsaw Pact in the Polish capital, where Moscow set new tasks to the vassals in the framework of its warmongering and expansionist plans, shows that Kulikov has been sent to Budapest to control the application of the Soviet social-imperialists' orders.

The military manoeuvres in the eastern part of Europe just as those conducted by U.S. imperialism in the Western Europe are part of the preparations for war by the two superpowers and their aggressive blocs, expression of the policy of blackmail towards European peoples and evidence to the danger posed by the superpowers, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty to peace and security in Europe.

SOVIET AID TO CHILEAN REGIME DENOUNCED

AU151830 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 15 Jun 80

["Kremlin's Rubles for Pinochet"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 15 (ATA)--The chiefs of the Soviet social-imperialists, try in their speeches before the television cameras to create the impression that the propaganda union "condemns" the fascist junta of Pinochet. Pinochet knows that Moscow's accusations serve only the propaganda aims and that the millions of the Soviet rubles flood in aid of the Chilean junta. The branch of the Soviet Union's state bank in London grants regular credits to the Chilean junta to develop trade with the Soviet Union and other revisionist countries of Eastern Europe. The Soviet revisionists try to present this action as "a normal trade operation that has nothing to do with politics". But behind the alleged blameless appearance of trade is hindered the criminal blame of supporting one of the most bloodthirsty regimes which massacres the patriots and all the progressive people of the country. The rubles just as the dollars, marks, yen and yuan flood towards Santiago to give a hand to the regime in power which has led the country to an abyss. The imperialist Soviet Union is engaged in expansion and intervention everywhere, seeks to open ways for spheres of influence and ensure selling markets and sources of raw materials. Therefore it turns its eyes even on Chile, pays courtesy to and lures with rubles the fascist regime. It is not occasional that their economic relations become intensive with each passing time. At the time the government of the People's Unity of Allende, the Soviet import from Chile included only copper whereas now 30 percent of selling of the fascist junta to Moscow includes other goods and especially agricultural products.

This is similar with the stand maintained by the Chinese social-imperialists, who, on their part, have not cared in the least to camouflage preferences for Pinochet. The volume of trade between Chinese social-imperialism and Chilean fascists has increased by 300 percent in comparison with China's volume of trade with the government of Allende.

On its part, the fascist junta has been trying to reward the Soviet and Chinese social-imperialists for their help. The Soviet Union and China buy from Chile oxide of (?molybdenem) which is used in the industry of arms for the production of missiles. In order to camouflage this dirty trade, the Soviet Union presses the other COMECON countries to open trade centres in Santiago in order to direct the purchases of the Chilean strategic raw materials as the GDR has recently done.

The links of the Soviet Union with the Chilean junta reveal once more clearly the nature of Soviet social-imperialism as a ferocious enemy to freedom, independence and genuine democracy.

AFGHAN RESISTANCE TO 'SOVIET OCCUPIERS' DETAILED

AU161520 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 16 Jun 80

[The Earth Is Scorching Under the Feet of the Occupiers in Afghanistan"--ATA headline]

[Text] T i r a n a, June 16 (ATA)--Reports from Afghanistan testify to an increase of the people's hatred, resistance and struggle against the Soviet occupiers. Fierce clashes between the insurgents and the occupation troops have occured in many regions of the country of late. The Kabul-Jalalabad avenue has been paralyzed for a week due to the actions of the people. The situation is similar in the Kabul-Qandahar avenue. The insurgents attacked an enemy convoy in this region, killing and wounding many Soviet soldiers and catching the commander of the convoy as a captive. The occupation troops suffered a disgraceful defeat also in the Paktia Province. A Soviet division, assisted by tanks, aircrafts and helicopters undertook a "punitive offensive" in this region, but was soon under the powerful attacks of the insurgents who killed about 1500 enemy soldiers, wounded many others and inflicted numerous material damage to the enemy.

The Soviet occupiers have undertaken vast operations of reprisals. They bombed and destroyed the villages of Paqhman and Pul-e-Matak, northward Kabul, whereas in the main cities terror has been intensified to stop the wave of the people's revolt. But the mass assassination of the demonstrators, the burning of the villages, the use of fascist violence cannot stamp out the flames of the Afghan people's struggle for freedom. The opposition against the country's occupation is mounting in Kabul, Qandahar and other cities of the country with each passing day.

LLESHI GREETS ICELANDIC PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU162018 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to the president of the Republic of Iceland, Kristjan Eldjarn:

I take the opportunity of the occasion of your national holiday in order to send you and the Icelandic people best wishes for the prosperity and progress of the fatherland and on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO ITALY APPOINTED

AU162020 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Piro Bita is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Italy in place of Comrade Kuutim Myzyri, who is being given responsibility for another duty.

1980 ACCUMULATIONS QUOTA EXPECTED TO BE 33 PERCENT

AU131243 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 13 Jun 80

["Albania Ensures the Extended Socialist Reproduction Through Internal Accumulation"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 13 (ATA)--Albania ensures the extended socialist reproduction through her internal accumulation. While in the first five year plan, 1951-1956, the accumulation quota was 25.6 per cent, in 1979 it was nearly 31 per cent whereas for the current year it is envisaged to be 33 per cent. This fund has been always used in a planned and centralized way giving priority to the investments in the sphere of material production, something which has brought about high and incessant rates of the development of the productive forces.

As the result of the application of this correct policy of socialist accumulation in Albania, the problem of employing the able bodied people has been completely solved thus, getting rid of unemployment. At the same time a permanent and constant improvement of the well-being of the working masses has been ensured. Such a policy has also made possible the ensurement of the high and stable rates of the increase of the national income and the constant improvement of the wellbeing of the working people. To this testifies, besides others, also the fact that during the 1950-1978 period the consumption fund per capita has increased by 2.6 times.

The socialist accumulation in Albania has served and is serving more than ever the country's economy, independence, the constant increase of the material and cultural well-being of the people.

DATA ON 1979 NATIONAL CENSUS REPORTED

AU161512 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Jun 80

["Data on Demography in Albania--the Population in the PSR Has Amounted to 2,670,000--66 Percent of Population Is Not Above 29 Years of Age--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 16 (ATA)--On the basis of general census of January 7, 1979, population in the PSR of Albania was 2,591,000 inhabitants. The ATA correspondent was told at the statistics department at the State Planning Commission of the PSR of Albania that now it has amounted to 2,670,000, that is 2.6 times larger than that of 1938.

It follows from the study of data between the two census 1969-1979 that the number of population increased at an average annual rate of 2.3 percent, which is about 4 times larger than the average annual rate of the other European countries.

Albania has the youngest population in Europe. The average age of population is 25.7 years old, while 66 percent of the population is not above 29 years of age in Albania. In the other European countries the population of this group of age constitutes 44-50 percent of population.

The high rate of the increase of our population has been ensured through a satisfactory rate of births (which is over 28 per 1000 inhabitants and especially through the considerable lowering of mortality which now is 6.3 per 1000 inhabitants). This level of mortality is 37 per cent lower than the average level of mortality of Europe.

Life span in Albania has amounted to 69 years old as against 38 years old it was in 1938. Medical service, alongside the other measures has influenced in lowering the rates of mortality and prolonging the average life span. For this suffice it to mention that while in 1938 there was one physician per 8,527 inhabitants, now there is one physician per 600 inhabitants.

Important changes have taken place in the structure of population from the quantitative and qualitative point of view, thus influencing in the increase with priority of the number of working class. If in the census made in 1969, the workers family constituted 37.4 percent of the total number of families, in 1979 they constituted 45.1 percent. 80 percent of the working class has grown and educated over the years of people's power. It has been considerably elevated from the cultural and technical-professional point of views. If according to the census made in 1969 the workers with middle school education consisted of 5.3 percent of all the number of workers, in 1979 this percentage amounted to 32.6 or over 6 times more.

In the Albanian countryside with big socialist economies the grave wound of the bourgeois-revisionist world, that is the abandonment of the countryside because of misery and hunger, does not exist. The correct policy of the party of labour of Albania on the development of countryside explains the fact that during 1969-1979 period, the relation between the rural and city population has remained almost unchanged. Actually, the rural population holds 66.5 percent of the total population, while the city one 33.5 percent.

Very great changes have taken place in the field of education and culture. The number of pupils and students is 13 times larger than that of 1938 and 2.3 times larger than in 1960, while the number of working people with higher education in 1979 was 10.4 times larger than in 1960.

Despite the fast rate increase of population, its material well-being is constantly increasing. The national income and the other indexes of production and consumption have increased at an average annual rate 3-4 times faster than that of population. All the able bodied population is employed, thus there is no unemployment in the PSR of Albania. These indexes on demography in the PSR of Albania are a result of the great progress made in the all-round development of the country. They reject the pseudo theory of Malthusians on the "explosion of the population and shortage of material resources" and reveal how false is the alarm produced in the imperialist-revisionist countries on the alleged danger of the "explosive" situation of population in various countries of the world.

ZHIVKOV THANKS SFRY PRESIDENT FOR CONGRATULATIONS

AU131513 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council has received a telegram from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency: On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf I thank you for the congratulations you sent me on the occasion of my election to the SFRY Presidency.

Thanking you for your good wishes, I express confidence that the good-neighborly relations and comprehensive cooperation between our two countries will develop in the interest of peace and international cooperation, based on equal rights.

TODOROV, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PRAGUE CEMA SESSION

AU161735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, left for Prague today to attend the 34th session of CEMA, at the head of a Bulgarian Government delegation.

Other members of the delegation are the following officials: Andrey Lukanov; Dimitur Stanishev; Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation; Khristo Khristov, minister of foreign affairs; and Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

At Sofia airport the delegation was seen off by Comrades Petur (?Mladenov), Georgi Yordanov, Krustyu Trichkov, Nacho Papazov, as well as by deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers and other government members.

PARTY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR AFGHANISTAN

AU170815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation, headed by Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has left for Kabul at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

TODOROV PAYS CONDOLENCE VISIT TO JAPANESE EMBASSY

AU161516 Sofia BTA in English 1432 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA)--Today at the Japanese Embassy here Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other high party and state officials conveyed condolences on the death of Japan's Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

In the text written in the condolatory book it is emphasized that M. Ohira has made a personal contribution to the steady and successful development of Bulgaro-Japanese relations. He was the first Japanese minister who visited Bulgaria.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADORS; PRAISES RELATIONS

New Italian Ambassador

AU132046 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of Bulgaria, expressed satisfaction with the development of Bulgaro-Italian relations.

Accepting the credentials of Mr Carlo Maria Rossi Arno, the newly-appointed ambassador of Italy here, he said: "At present the relations between Bulgaria and Italy are growing in the name of a noble aim--the efforts at peace and security on the European Continent".

Stressing the existence of numerous contacts between the two countries, the ambassador said: "As champions of the development and deepening of mutually advantageous relations between countries and peoples, we are genuinely troubled [words indistinct] deterioration that have recently appeared on the international scene", he said.

New French Ambassador

AU132036 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--"It is our sincere wish for France to take one of the first places in Bulgaria's relations with the Western European countries," said Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, at today's ceremony of accepting the credentials of Mr Yves Barbier, the newly-appointed French ambassador here.

"We have always held in high esteem France's independent policy. Bulgaria greets such major efforts at strengthening detente, as was the Warsaw meeting of Mr Leonid Brezhnev and Mr Giscard d'Estaing." Mr Zhivkov stressed that over recent years Bulgaro-French relations have been progressing steadily.

For his part Mr Barbier said: "Regardless of their different socio-economic systems, France and Bulgaria have demonstrated a common wish for dialogue and cooperation which is seen in the exchange of high officials' visits and which heralds the preparation for new meetings".

He went on, that the political consultations, just concluded in Paris in a difficult international situation, have proved very useful." "It is the wish of France to keep on maintaining a direct political dialogue with Bulgaria based on feelings of trust and on reason, a dialogue corresponding to the obligations assumed in Helsinki".

New Australian Ambassador

AU132032 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Michael John Willson, the newly-appointed Australian ambassador, who presented him his credentials. In words of greetings, exchanged at the ceremony, the two sides expressed willingness to seek new and more effective forms of cooperation between Bulgaria and Australia for the expansion of bilateral relations, especially in the economic, scientific and the technological sphere.

New Indian Ambassador

AU121952 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 12, (BTA)--"Ever since winning her independence India has always opposed imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and racism. Ours and yours ideals are united in many respects. Our governments and leaders are inspired by the permanent wish to improve the living standard of their people within the framework of world peace, of a more equitable economic and social system and general fraternity," said the new ambassador of India here at the ceremony of presenting his credentials.

In reply Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, underlined that the friendly relations between the two countries are developing successfully on the basis of mutual trust, respect and equality: "We highly value India's active contribution to international relations, her traditional foreign political course", said he.

New Japanese Ambassador

AU121950 Sofia BTA in English 1837 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 12 (BTA)--Mr (Susumu Matsubara), Japan's newly appointed ambassador to Bulgaria, presented his credentials here today.

"The development and expansion of bilateral relations after which both Bulgaria and Japan are striving, will benefit not only the Bulgarian and the Japanese people but will also make a real contribution to international detente", said Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, in his address.

Mr (Matsubara) emphasized the ascending development of bilateral relations. "Bulgaria is striving to develop friendly relations with all countries. Japan is also making the development of friendly relations with every country, irrespective of the differences in the political and social system, into the fundamental principle of her foreign policy, thus striving to contribute to the consolidation of peace and welfare around the world", said he.

ZHIVKOV VISITS SLIVEN OKRUG, MEETS WITH LOCAL WORKERS

AU161931 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Summary] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, is visiting Sliven. He met local leaders and attended a meeting which mainly discussed application of the new economic mechanism, rationalization of production and improvement of labor based on brigade work. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov also met with the bureau of the party okrug committee, with the okrug people's councils and with first secretaries of local municipal party committees."

Comrade Zhivkov was briefed by Velichko Petrov, first secretary of the Sliven Okrug party committee, on the tasks with which the local party organization is presently dealing. "Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction at his visit to Sliven Okrug and his positive appreciation of the work of the local leadership, the communists and all working people, praising their active work devoted to further comprehensive and harmonious development of the Sliven area."

Todor Zhivkov visited the metal cutting equipment combine and the Georgi Dimitrov plant, where he was briefed in detail on the workers achievements. Comrade Zhivkov also held a cordial meeting with veterans of the antifascist struggle.

ZHIVKOVA, UNESCO GENERAL DIRECTOR ATTEND CEREMONY, HOLD TALKS

Children's Ceremony

AU141948 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 14 Jun 80

["'Banner of Peace' Children's Assembly"--BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 14 (BTA)--Hundreds of children and grownups came today to a place near Sofia called "The Bells", where the "Banner of Peace" monument rises as a symbol of the international assembly of children.

The occasion that gathered them was the unveiling of a plaque, presented as a gift to children from Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, the UNESCO director-general.

Present at the ceremony were Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee of Culture and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Mr Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of UNESCO.

Talks Held

AU141950 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 14 Jun 80

["High Praise for the Cultural Policy of Bulgaria"--BTA headline]

[Excerpt] Sofia, June 14 (BTA)--Today Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the committee for culture and member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, received Mr Amadou Mahktar M'Bow, director general of UNESCO.

Mrs Zhivkova pointed to the exceptionally great significance of the third conference of the ministers of education of the UNESCO Europe region, currently held in Sofia, for the expansion of cooperation in education between the region's member-states, stressing that one of the key tasks of education is to help the flourishing of the society's creative forces. She pointed to UNESCO's major role in the achievement of this end.

Other issues on which the talk touched upon were the results of the "Banner of Peace" international assembly of children. Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova said that the second assembly due to be held in Bulgaria in 1982 is to expand the scope of its themes to incorporate the scientific and technological achievements of youth.

VILNER, ISRAELI COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVE

AU151950 Sofia BTA in English 1838 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 15, (BTA)--Today Mr Meir Vilner, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, arrived here at the head of a delegation of the party.

Immediately the Israeli communists began talks with a delegation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

AU131450 Sofia BTA in English 1355 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--Bulgaria and Vietnam coordinated their 1981-1983 economic plans. Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee and Mr Nguyen Lam, vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, signed a coordination protocol here today. It is planned for bilateral trade over the above-mentioned period to rise twice. Exchange of valuable raw materials will be carried out, which will bring about a certain curtailment of the imports from the capitalist markets.

It is expected that at the end of the five-year period Bulgaria will be already enjoying the production results of the industrial plants built with her assistance in Vietnam. Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received the Vietnamese statesman. Informed of the coordination of plans he gave a high assessment of the results achieved.

CIVIL AVIATION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR

AU132030 Sofia BTA in English 1905 GMT 13 Jun 80

["Bulgaro-Soviet Contacts"--BTA headlines]

[Text] Sofia, June 13 (BTA)--Today Mr Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Mr Vasiliy Kazakov, minister of the aviation industry of the Soviet Union and Mr Aleksey Tupolev, chief designer, who are visiting the country. Mr Todorov was informed of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation in the sphere of aviation technology. Problems related to the further deepening of the line of integration in the manufacture of new flying craft, to the improvement of technical and operation indices of planes and to the training of personnel were on the agenda.

This evening Mr Vasil Tsanov, the Bulgarian minister of transport, and Mr Kazakov signed a protocol on the talks they had. It is said in the protocol that over recent years Bulgaro-Soviet contacts have been progressing and are to contribute to the development and manufacture of new flying craft for the civil aviations and for economic purposes. 1980-1985 cooperation plans was signed by the Balkan Bulgarian civil aviation and the Tupolev Soviet design bureau on the improvement of the operation of Tupolev planes.

STANISHEV RECEIVES NORWEGIAN EDUCATION MINISTER

AU162025 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 16 Jun 80

["At the BCP CC"--BTA Headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA)--Today Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, received Mr Einar Forde, member of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Labour Party and minister of education of Norway.

During the talks they expressed their mutual willingness to promote the relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Norwegian Labour Party in the interest of further expansion of understanding between the peoples and in the interests of peace in Europe and the world.

ZAMBIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT 'SECOND HALF' OF JUNE

AU162030 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 16 (BTA)--Mr Daniel Lisould, prime minister of Zambia is to pay an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria in the second half of June at the invitation of Mr Stanko Todorov, the Bulgarian prime minister.

BCP GREETINGS MESSAGE TO COSTA RICA PARTY CONGRESS

AU160915 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Apparent text of greetings message from BCP Central Committee to the 13th Congress of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica]

[Text] Dear comrades: On behalf of Bulgaria's communists and working people the BCP Central Committee sends most cordial and fraternal greetings to the 13th Congress of Costa Rica's Popular Vanguard Party.

We are familiar with the selfless struggle of Costa Rica's communists in defense of the vital rights of the workers' class and the entire working people and for the construction of a broad democratic anti-imperialist front, and against the dominance of the oligarchy and foreign monopolies, for peace, democracy and social progress.

The Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica has repeatedly proved its loyalty to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, thus making an important contribution to strengthening the unity of the international communist and workers movement.

We confirm our readiness to further strengthen and expand the friendship and cooperation between our two fraternal communist parties in the interest of the friendly relations between the Bulgarian and Costa Rican peoples, and the cause of world peace and socialism.

Long live the 13th Congress of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica!

BCP MESSAGE TO ARGENTINIAN COMMUNISTS ON ALVREZ DEATH

AU132028 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent a telegram to the Argentinian Communist Party, expressing most sincere and profound fraternal condolences in connection with the death of Geronimo Armedo Alvarez, general secretary of the Argentinian Communist Party. "We know Comrade Alvarez as an outstanding communist and revolutionary figure who devoted all his life to the struggle for the interests of the workers and of the working people, against reaction, fascism, and imperialism," the telegram states. "Comrade Alvarez was a supporter of cooperation between the Bulgarian and Argentinian peoples. In his activities as an ardent patriot and internationalist he was an inspiring example for the generations of young fighters in their struggle for the triumph of the glorious communist ideals."

TRAVNICEK, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR 5-DAY VISIT TO HUNGARY

ID161036 Prague CTK in English 0939 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--A three-member delegation of the Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee, led by its Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek, left here for a five-day official visit to Hungary on Monday.

The delegation visits Hungary at the invitation of the Patriotic People's Front State Council.

STROUGAL EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON OHIRA'S DEATH

ID161244 Prague CTK in English 1121 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal expressed on Monday deep condolences to Japanese ambassador to Czechoslovakia Ichiro Yoshioka upon the decease of Japanese Premier Masayoshi Ohira.

A government delegation which condoled at the Japanese Embassy in Prague further included Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak Minister for Technical Development and Investments Ladislav Supka, Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak and head of the Office of the Czechoslovak Government Presidium Frantisek Stafa.

SLOVAK REPUBLIC ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

ID161022 Prague CTK in English 0933 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bratislava--Czechoslovakia commemorates today the 61st anniversary of the Slovak Republic of Soviets, which was declared in Presov (East Slovakia) in 1919--an expression of the Slovak revolutionaries' positive attitude to the world proletarian revolution, the Soviet Russia and the Hungarian Republic of Soviets.

Its revolutionary executive committee was formed by members of Hungarian, Slovak and Czech socialist and communist workers' parties. By its expansion and appointment of people's commissars, the Slovak Revolutionary Government Council was established with Antonin Jamousek becoming its chairman.

The council ordered to nationalize industrial, banking and transport enterprises with over 20 employees, and all estates and forests over 50 hectares. It abolished farmers' taxes, introduced an 8-hour working day, equalized men and women, proclaimed free health care, intended to introduce compulsory school attendance for children over 5, banned children's work and physical punishment of apprentices, and planned to gradually remove illiteracy.

The existence of the Slovak Republic of Soviets depended upon the foreign policy of the Hungarian Republic of Soviets, upon the results of the revolutionary process in Europe.

When the Hungarian Republic of Soviets was forced to withdraw the Red Army from south and east Slovakia on July 7, [year indistinct] the Slovak Republic of Soviets ceased to exist. Also, the activities of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and intervention of Western powers contributed to its extinction.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE WITH CYPRUS ISSUED

AU131240 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Czechoslovak-Cyprus communique at end of President Kiprianou's visit to Prague]

[Text] At the invitation of the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, paid an official visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic 9-11 June 1980.

During his visit he laid a wreath at the tomb of the unknown warrior in Prague and visited Bratislava where he was received by the chairman of the Slovak National Council, Viliam Salgovic, and the prime minister of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, Peter Colotka, and laid a wreath at the memorial of the Slovak national uprising. The president of the Republic of Cyprus and the members of his delegation were accorded a warm and friendly reception everywhere.

As an expression of appreciation of merit in developing friendship and cooperation between the peoples of both countries the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, presented to the president of the Republic of Cyprus the Order of White Lion of First Class with chain. The president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, conferred upon the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Gustav Husak, the Order of Makarios the Third.

During the visit the two presidents held talks in which took part the following: On the Czechoslovak side: the deputy chairman of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Rudolf Rohlicek; the head of the Secretariat of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Vratislav Vajnar; the head of the Office of the President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Frantisek Salda; the deputy head of the Department of International Policy of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Vladimir Janku; the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Mecislac Jablonsky; the deputy minister of foreign trade, Jaroslav Jakubec; and the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic in the Republic of Cyprus Josef Hejo. On the Cypriot side: the minister of foreign affairs, Nikos Rolandhis; the head of the office of the president of the Republic of Cyprus, Haris Vovides; the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cyprus in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Angelos Angelidhis; and the head of the Cabinet of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alekos Shiambos.

During the talks, which were characterized by a friendly openness and mutual understanding, the two presidents exchanged views on the present international situation and informed each other of the development of the political and economic situation in their countries and their foreign policy.

They appreciated the positive development of Czechoslovak-Cypriot relations, which have a permanently rising trend, and they noted with satisfaction that the concrete results reached in the political, economic, cultural and educational fields, represent a new quality of mutual relations.

They discussed in detail problems relating to their further development and especially the possibilities of their expansion and strengthening upon principles of equality, friendly cooperation, mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. The two sides expressed their concurrent will to continue to use the given possibilities.

In assessing the international situation, the two presidents noted with satisfaction that the identity or closeness of views of the two sides on the main issues was reaffirmed.

They stated that all states should unite their efforts in order to develop further the process of detente. They agreed that it was extremely necessary to prevent renewal of hostility and mistrust on the Continent of Europe.

They stressed the necessity of implementing the principles of peaceful co-existence among states with different social systems, which contributes to the strengthening of peace and security. Proceeding from this principle, they will strive for a continuation of the process of international detente and strengthening of peace and cooperation among nations.

They agreed that international detente should be extended to the military sphere by halting the arms race and by eliminating sources of international tension.

In this connection they considered favourably the proposal to hold a meeting of the heads of state of all parts of the world, which would deal with the task of removing hotbeds of international tension and preventing war.

The two presidents expressed their countries' support of all steps aimed at attaining general and complete disarmament under effective international control and they expressed their favor for a further development of international cooperation, directed toward this aim. In this connection the Czechoslovak side appreciated the support given by Cyprus to the Czechoslovak proposal for the declaration on international cooperation aimed at attaining the objectives of disarmament, which was approved at the last session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The two sides stressed the special significance of strengthening international peace and security, ratification of the U.S.-Soviet treaty on the limitation of strategic arms (SALT II), halting of the production of all kinds of nuclear weapons, the progressive reduction of their stocks and their complete liquidation, and the further limitation of strategic weapons.

They support a speedy conclusion of the negotiations on a complete and general ban of nuclear weapon testing as well as a ban of radiological and chemical weapons.

They also are in favor of an agreement on the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states, which do not have such weapons on their territory; and for the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states, where such weapons have not been deployed so far.

They expressed the view that the implementation of the decision on the deployment of new nuclear medium range missiles on the Western European territory would aggravate tension and endanger peace and security in Europe.

They expressed their support for the efforts aimed at establishing non-nuclear zones in different areas of the world. They will continue to support the steps leading to the conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, the convening of a world disarmament conference, and all constructive proposals aimed at military detente and increasing the security of nations and disarmament.

The two presidents stressed the great positive importance of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe for relations among the European states. They favor its implementation as a whole and are against the efforts for its one-sided interpretation and accentuation of its certain parts only.

The two presidents favor a continuation of the process initiated at Helsinki in 1975, and expressed their conviction that the Madrid meeting of the representatives of signatory states of the Final Act can and must contribute significantly to further strengthening and progression of the process of detente in Europe. They expressed their hope that all participants would approach its preparation and its course in a constructive spirit and that this meeting would contribute to the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of detente in all aspects. In this connection the two sides agreed that the materialization of the conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe would become an important milestone in strengthening the foundations of European peace and that they would support its convening.

The two sides paid special attention to the assessment of the Cyprus problem and the serious situation on the island. They regretted that the U.N. resolutions have not been implemented and call for their speedy implementation. They expressed their deep dissatisfaction that so far no progress towards a just and permanent solution of the problem has been attained and that the oppressive situation of the people of Cyprus is being protracted.

They agreed that a just, permanent and viable solution of the crisis of Cyprus for the benefit of the Cypriot people, as a whole, should be attained without further delay, both through concrete and constructive negotiations on the basis of the 19 May 1979 agreement, which incorporates the Makarios-Denktas agreement of 17 February 1977, and the UN resolutions relevant to the question of Cyprus, in accordance with the goals and principles of the UN Charter and also in accordance with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

The two sides stressed the fact that constructive negotiations between the two communities could not be held on the basis of proposals aiming at the division of the island. The two sides described as positive the proposals for an immediate and complete demilitarisation of Cyprus, the implementation of which would contribute not only to the solution of the Cyprus question, but also to the reduction of tension in the Mediterranean area and thus also in the whole of Europe.

The two sides expressed themselves for the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the Republic of Cyprus territory and stressed the necessity of halting any foreign intervention and of respecting fully the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus as a united country. They expressed themselves against unilateral actions, which could harm a peaceful solution of the Cyprus question.

The two sides expressed their support of convening an international conference on Cyprus, within the framework of the United Nations which, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter, would lead to a speedy fulfillment of the approved resolutions and the granting of the correspondent guarantees to the state of Cyprus.

They share the view that measures such as the reduction of armed forces, the withdrawal of ships with nuclear equipment from the Mediterranean, the nondeployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of non-nuclear Mediterranean states should be enforced to attain military detente in the Mediterranean region. They expressed the conviction that the implementation of such measures would significantly strengthen the security of Cyprus and of all countries in this region as a whole.

Both sides expressed their concern over the situation in the Middle East. They condemned the attempt to enforce the conclusion of separate negotiations and of partial agreements on the Arab countries. [paragraph continues]

They expressed the conviction that a just and lasting peace in the area can only be reached by a comprehensive political solution with the participation of all interested parties, including the Arab people of Palestine, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, on the basis of respecting the legitimate interests of all states and peoples of this region.

The withdrawal of foreign troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, the implementation of the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine for self-determination, including the establishment of their own independent state, and the safeguarding of sovereignty and security of all states in the area are a decisive condition for peaceful settlement. The settlement also requires that no state should interfere with the internal affairs of the countries and peoples of the Middle East and should not try to seize their natural wealth.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Republic of Cyprus welcomed the victory of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe in their struggle for freedom and independence of the country and they support the right of the people of Namibia to independence. The two sides decisively condemn all forms of racism, colonialism and neocolonialism.

They agreed that it was absolutely necessary to reach a political settlement of the situation regarding Afghanistan, by peaceful means on the basis of negotiations. They expressed full support for the Iranian people's inalienable right to decide independently on their fate without any interference from outside.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the United Nations activities, in the spirit of the principles and goals of its charter, were one of the significant means in the struggle for peace and security, promoting the progressive changes in the world, and in developing international cooperation, and they expressed their support of the world organization.

The two presidents appreciated the significant positive role of the movement of nonaligned countries and its efforts for peace throughout the world. They emphasized the necessity to preserve and strengthen its progressive orientations. They support the decisions of the sixth conference of the heads of state and governments of nonaligned countries, which took place in Havana in 1979.

They expressed their determination to actively assist the efforts for a new international economic order upon principles of equality, nondiscrimination and mutual advantage, and they confirmed their support to the justified efforts of the developing countries for the attainment and strengthening of their political and economic independence.

The two sides highly appreciated their mutual talks and their results. They expressed concurrent conviction that these talks were a significant contribution to the development and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries and for strengthening the cause of peace and security in Europe and in the whole world.

The president of the Republic of Cyprus, Spiros Kiprianou, extended to the president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic an invitation to pay an official visit to Cyprus. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be arranged through the diplomatic channels.

JAKES, NAGR SPEAK ON PROBLEMS IN LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

AU131330 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 12 Jun 80 pp 1,6

["TCH"-signed report: "More Self-Restraint and Discipline; Nationwide Consultation on Livestock Production"]

[Summary] A nationwide consultation dealing with this year's tasks in livestock production and with the plan preparation for the first year of the Seventh 5-Year Plan took place in Prague on 11 June. It was attended by M. Jakes, candidate Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; J. Varga, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department; J. Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food; M. Petrik and J. Janovic, the Czech and Slovak ministers of agriculture and food; and by other leading agricultural workers.

In his address Minister Nagr very critically assessed the agricultural organizations' and the food industry's fulfillment of the tasks laid down by the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session.

"Greater Reliance on Our Own Resources

"The minister stated that in comparison with the 1971-74 period in the first 4 years of this 5-year plan agricultural production in the CSSR had increased 8.6 percent and market production even 23 percent. Yet in many indexes, for various reasons, the tasks of the 5-year plan have not been quite fulfilled. In this period plant production increased for instance only 5.9 percent, owing in part to many objective causes. Our failure to ensure through our own domestic production enough fodder has been reflected negatively particularly in the deepening of the existing disproportions [between livestock and plant production]. As a consequence we had to earmark considerable hard currency funds for importing grain and oleaginous crops and other protein-containing fodder crops. The procurement plan concerning livestock products is being fulfilled only as regards poultry and eggs but not in slaughter animals and in milk. We have not succeeded in achieving a more notable progress in cattle breeding, despite the very good partial results of some agricultural enterprises. We have in our stables for instance 50,000 dairy cows less than enjoined by the Sixth 5-Year Plan. United agricultural cooperatives and state farms do not manage to fully make up for the declining number of cows of private plot owners and other small-scale breeders. At present there are 71 head of cattle per 100 hectares of agricultural land in our country. That is not enough. Moreover, we cannot be quite satisfied with the breeding of calves, even though the number of calves reared has increased in the last few years. Or what can one say when--apart from 47 districts where the annual milk yield per cow exceeds 3,000 liters--there are still 12 districts where the annual milk yield of dairy cows is somewhere around 2,500 liters and in some places even less than that." The daily weight increments, especially or cattle, are not on the required level, which is reflected in a lower weight at the time of slaughter and results in failure to meet the planned meat production. The still considerable death rate of young stock is among the most serious problems and indicates a low level of breeding, organizational and managerial work. As far as the breeding of hogs is concerned, the rearing of suckling pigs continues to be the most serious problem. The number of suckling pigs reared in 1979 was 95,000 lower than the year before.

"An Important Key--Our Own Fodder

"The fodder situation was taken into consideration in stipulating the tasks of the plan for this year." [paragraph continues]

All measures being adopted in this respect are aimed at reducing our dependence on the expensive fodder imports. Minister Nagr appealed to the managerial workers to approach the issue of fodder with greater responsibility and discipline and stressed that the fodder industry must be very much more materially interested in the results achieved in livestock production.

At present it is necessary to devote extraordinary attention to hay mowing and not to neglect the harvest of bulk fodder from nonagricultural land.

"The minister also turned his attention to the economic results of large-capacity facilities. He said that large-capacity stables, for instance, are being utilized only 90 percent in our country and that in only 3 percent of these giant stables did the yield per dairy cow exceed 4,000 liters." In a similarly critical manner he assessed the work of service organizations. "Speaking about the meat industry he stressed that its employees must cooperate much more actively in the procurement of slaughter animals. He also recalled the significance of contractual fattening [by private breeders]. He said that leading agricultural workers will also be judged according to how they support the contractual fattening of cattle and smaller livestock. That was an answer to those who have been underrating the significance of this action."

Speaking about next year's plan he said that an increase in agricultural production by at least 2 percent compared with the average of the Sixth 5-Year Plan is being envisaged. An even more marked growth is being envisaged as regards the food industry.

"From M. Jakes' Speech

"The session was concluded by a statement from M. Jakes. He said that the purpose of the consultation was to improve all aspects of livestock production since we are not completely succeeding in developing it in accordance with the present needs. The main cause must be sought in the handling of fodder of all types. In the past years of this 5-year plan a larger production of grain crops was anticipated than was actually achieved. As a result the demand for imports of grain and other fodder crops has substantially increased so that there were not enough means to purchase other things urgently needed by our agriculture and the consumer market. That is why the production of both grain and bulk fodder must be regarded as a priority political task. Everyone who influences agricultural production either directly or indirectly can and must contribute to its solution.

"With this in mind it is necessary to concentrate the attention of the entire system of management on the greatest possible fodder production and its economical use. That is also the objective of the mandatory system of the handling of fodder drawn up and approved by central bodies. However, so far we have not succeeded in fully asserting its principles in the farms of all agricultural enterprises. That is borne out for instance by the fact that many agricultural enterprises exceed the grain fodder consumption limits for milk production or by the fact that many stable employees frequently have no idea at all about the grain consumption in their own stable. The mandatory system of the handling of fodder must, therefore, consistently gain ground in everyday practice because it is a fundamental and permanent measure.

"M. Jakes further emphasized that now is the time of the beginning of the harvest of the fodder crops. The future results, especially in cattle breeding, depend on how well we succeed in harvesting all accessible and inaccessible [for machinery] areas. Comrade Jakes stressed that this year we cannot afford to leave even a square meter of the fodder area unmown. The help of all national front organizations and of individuals is essential to accomplish this.

"Comrade Jakes further emphasized the importance of the fodder mixing plants. Their construction and establishment must be accelerated in such a way as to enable all agricultural enterprises to use bulk fodder in the most economical way.

"In the discussion remarks were voiced concerning the production and deliveries of machinery, especially for meadows and pastures in submountainous areas. Comrade Jakes mentioned in this connection that the problem is being solved but that one cannot just wait until such machinery is provided but must ensure the harvest of all areas even with the existing level of mechanization.

"A great problem our agriculture is facing today is the losses in both plant and livestock production. Many of them are caused by carelessness and lack of discipline in the farms. Besides, the appropriate conclusions are not always drawn from discovered cases.

"In concluding his speech Comrade Jakes emphasized the great responsibility of the employees of regional and district agricultural administrations for the production results, for the fulfillment of the present tasks in livestock production, and he appealed to them to approach the set tasks with even greater consistency and initiative."

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA NOTES RAW MATERIAL DEPOSITS

AU111332 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Eng Vlastimil Svoboda, candidate of sciences and geological vice-director of the "Geological Research" national enterprise in Ostrava: "Our Valuable Raw Materials"]

[Summary] Deposits of black, and particularly coking, coal, copper, zinc and lead, mixed with gold and silver, are to be found in Northern Moravia, particularly in the Ostrava area; in the CSSR part of the upper Silesia region; and in the Jeseniky mountain range. More than 1,000 deep bores with a final depth of 1,500 meters, were made in the black coal basin of upper Silesia, and more than half of them were for coal. More than 10 billion tons of coal deposits, located in 22 zones, have been found, as well as more than 3 billion cubic meters of natural gas in 10 gas deposits.

These raw materials are being gradually extracted, particularly in the new Ostrava-Karvina basin mines--the "9 May," the "Czechoslovak Youth Union," the Paskov and the Staric mines. At present the Darkov and Oderska mines are being opened, and mining studies have been worked out for Frenstat-West and Pribor-East zones.

Research work has been finalized in the Frenstat-West zone, estimating more than 650 million tons of geological industrial coal reserves there. By the end of 1981 research is to check on a minimum of 480 million tons of such reserves in the Frenstat-East zone. It was ascertained that coal-bearing saddle strata in the Beskydy range also appear outside the Frenstat area, in Celadna, Malenovice, Krasna and under the Radhost hill.

In Horny Benesov, in the Jeseniky area, there is a deposit of zinc and lead with an economically interesting content of silver; it reaches into a depth of 1,000 meters, and already in 1979 the Metallurgical Mines Jesenik National Enterprise started to build a new extraction enterprise in Horny Benesov. Copper is being extracted in Zlate Hory-South; but research has ascertained further deposits containing, apart from zinc, also lead and gold in that area. Present extraction is to increase five fold by 1990.

RUDE PRAVO VIEWS RESPONSIBILITY OF COMMUNISTS TO SET EXAMPLE

LD141010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Press review on responsibility of communists]

[Text] RUDE PRAVO's leading article today is entitled: "By Words and Deeds." It recalls that the authority of the party grows and is strengthened not only through a correct program and line, but also, and in fact primarily, by how communists succeed in fulfilling the program and the line, and by the example they set in their fulfillment.

The authority of the full party relies on the authority of its individual members. What applies to members and candidate members applies doubly so to party officials. To be a communist, RUDE PRAVO stresses, is not only a great honor but also a great responsibility. Quite rightly, then, it is required that a member or candidate member of the party be an example in the fulfillment of duties, to be selfless and to take a firm stance in explaining the policy of the party.

Fully justified are the high demands placed on those who stand at the head of party organizations, on those who take part in directing their activities and in fulfilling important economic and other tasks, and on those who must educate young candidates and members of the party and educationally influence nonparty people and the youth above all.

We live and work at a time, RUDE PRAVO says, in which our communist party is faced with such great and complex tasks--and their demanding aspects will, clearly, not decrease in future years--that a mere approval of party decisions and a mechanical fulfillment of tasks according to old and out-of-date ways are no longer sufficient for their consistent implementation.

The 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, therefore, quite rightly put great stress on personal example as the main and most effective method of educationally influencing communists and nonparty people.

RUDE PRAVO writes today that there still are, however, officials who rely on well-trodden paths and routine and stereotyped ways, and who, rejecting self-criticism, oppose each new proposal or suggestion that might profit the working collective and the entire society. At the same time, they often swear by the party and by a concern for the needs of our society.

Such officials, wherever they work, damage our party more than they profit it, and cannot, in the interests of strengthening the authority of the party, remain in their leading posts. The more effectively officials in all sectors act in setting personal examples, the more fully will they convince people about the correctness of the policy of our party and the more active will be their participation in its consistent fulfillment.

The RUDE PRAVO article stresses that it will also depend on how they will be able to overcome some subjective shortcomings and on how, by words and deeds and daily personal example, their responsible mission will be fulfilled by party and economic officials.

SHORTCOMINGS IN MANAGEMENT, PLANNING CRITICIZED

AU101400 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Analyze Daily--Solve Daily"]

[Summary] This February an empty 9-ton truck drove especially all the way from Prague to Ostrava just to fetch 1 ton of small parts allegedly urgently needed, although later it was found that the enterprise concerned had such parts in stock and used them only at a later date. This example shows that the "management and organizational work of several responsible workers in the enterprise in question is of dubious value." This was not an isolated occurence but, deplorably, rather a frequent one. It shows that decisions are made without the knowledge of concrete facts, that instructions are issued in ignorance and, as a result, they "create completely false notions about the actual possibilities of our production, because they exaggerate and distort difficulties.

"It is a well-known fact that the output facilities of quite a few of our enterprises have reached their limit; that the imports of certain raw and other materials and components are now lower than, for instance, they were last year or the year before that (in relation to the growing production from them); and that the supplier-consignee relations are not functioning as they ought to. In the light of these facts certain economic workers have become accustomed to saying 'there is nothing to produce from.'" They lament and wring their hands, while examples show that they do not even know what material they do have.

"Many shortcomings last unnecessarily long before they are eliminated, because the people who should solve them deal with the matter only superficially, without striving to get to the heart of the matter and to discover the solution, were it ever so painfully simple." In a certain Prague enterprise they explain the lack of data on the operations of trucks by stating that 30 percent of the trucks have bad tachographs, and 80 percent even bad tachometers. At the same time inspection showed that they had enough spare tachographs and tachometers in stock. Thus we can ask again: How come nobody took the trouble to check? "Not only was the situation not being solved, it was not even being analyzed. Here we can scarcely speak of erroneous decisions; here we have a slovenly approach. At the same time we may justly presume that the leading workers of this enterprise are probably drowning in problems. Of course they are, if they lack the knowledge of facts, despite the fact that these facts are literally within their reach.

"It is constantly being stressed how imperative it is to look for further paths and possibilities for increasing thriftiness in our national economy; for a more effective use of fuel and power, raw and other materials, basic assets and working hours. There is not enough of any of these things. Everything is scarce--but why? Because in many instances these means are consciously and unconsciously squandered." Although the building industry is complaining about a lack of means for transporting material, building material is brought from one Bratislava suburb to the suburb of Petrzalka, while the same material is sent from Petrzalka to another site in Bratislava. We must thank attentive citizens for pointing out such cases, but they would never have taken place had the organizational work functioned properly.

The demand for analyzing daily, and solving daily, all aspects of management work on the basis of knowledge of the facts applies to all levels. Many shortcomings are caused by specific subjective mistakes and bad work. Actually, no new resolutions or instructions are needed--only their prudent implementation. [paragraph continues]

The set of measures to become valid next year will not automatically improve management standards, thrift or responsibility; that must be done by the people themselves. And we must realize in time that this applies not only to ministers and directors of plants and enterprises, but to all of us--to the guard at the gate checking on outgoing cars and to the construction foreman digging a trench on the left side of the road when it should have been on the right side, because even the ocean consists of small drops, and the desert of grains of sand.

PREFERENCES, FAULTS IN PLAN FULFILLMENT ANALYZED

AU1613 56 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Editorial: "To Enhance the Fight for Fulfilling the Plan"]

[Excerpts] The plan is still not being comprehensively fulfilled in the indexes set for industrial, construction, transportation and trade organizations--this is how the development of the national economy during the past few months can be briefly and graphically characterized. This noncomprehensive fulfillment means that certain enterprises are fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan, whereas other enterprises are unable to cope with it; that, above all, the enterprises are fulfilling only some of the seven binding indexes, and not fulfilling the rest.

The intensity of plan realization is outstanding for 4 months of the year, and always the last month of every quarter, in spite of all the urging and all measures aimed at making production more even throughout the year. The fact is, shock-work still prevails in products which bring in the most money; and on the other hand, nothing much happens with products where the hope of success is slight, regardless of how urgently social interests demand it.

What do the results for May show? The sum total of enterprise plans since the beginning of the year was fulfilled 100.2 percent. A total of 216 enterprises have nevertheless failed to cope with the planned production of commodities, and the deficit already amounts to more than Kcs1.6 billion. Almost two thirds of this is accounted for by the metallurgical-engineering complex. A shortage of several fractions of a percent is registered in iron metallurgy, in heavy engineering, general engineering, the cellulose and paper industries and timber-processing industry. On the other hand the enterprise plans are overfulfilled most in the production of thermal and electric power, in the gas and food industry, and in several other branches.

Although the corresponding share of annual tasks was, on the whole, ensured, labor productivity continued to develop unfavorably also in May, particularly in relation to the growth of wages. Reserves continue to further increase, particularly in general engineering. Compared with last year, the number of products rated as first-class quality has increased, and the same applies to new products, but the rate of improvement here is still not satisfactory. Although production costs are decreasing, it does not correspond in the least to the demand for high thriftiness.

In contrast to industrial enterprises, the construction industry is not fulfilling the total of its plans for the part of the year up to now (98.9 percent). Most enterprises have not fulfilled the plan, and in May labor productivity even decreased.

In May the transportation sector fulfilled and overfulfilled the plan for transporting goods, particularly by railroad, but the planned volume of solid fuel and ore has not been transported, mostly for reasons lying outside the efforts of transporters. [paragraph continues]

The tasks of all 5 months as a whole are being overfulfilled, but the plan is not being fulfilled in the CSD [Czechoslovak State Railroad] network by 0.6 percent, due to causes that are not the fault of the transportation sector. The deficit that had grown at the beginning of the year is being coped with only with difficulty.

In agriculture we may so far appraise only the output in animal production. The procurement schedule by the end of May was overfulfilled in poultry for slaughter, milk and eggs. The deliveries of livestock for slaughter come closest to fulfilling the plan; the deliveries of pigs for slaughter slightly less.

The sphere of domestic trade the enterprise plans have been overfulfilled since the beginning of the year (the exception is the Klenoty jewel trade) far more than was envisaged by the plan. The population's savings have increased further, too.

Compared with last year, the rate of export increases in the sphere of foreign trade has increased, but export has fulfilled only 36.6 percent of the annual tasks and in order to create the desirable prerequisites, it should be at least 5 percent higher than it is. The fulfillment of deliveries to nonsocialist states requires much greater attention.

So far the incentive of personal material interest seems to be more powerful than all endeavors to make the production process more eve. The enterprises that have succeeded in approximately equalizing the output in the individual 10-day periods and months (thus proving that this can be done, despite all difficulties stemming from supplier-consignee relations) cannot complain about not profiting from this.

The trend to catch up with the plan at any price primarily and negatively affects the structural and product-range targets; in other words, what the consumers need most, is not produced. Not produced are also goods that the consumers would be also satisfied with receiving later, without detriment to their own plan rulfillment.

The building enterprises give preference to certain kinds of construction activities, in which they achieve a higher labor productivity; the less attractive kinds of activities they postpone.

Roughly half a month remains to the end of the halfyear. During this time output worth Kcs25-30 billion should be implemented in the plan. It is very urgent and important that this should be the production that is needed most from the viewpoint of the all-social needs.

LENART ATTENDS BRATISLAVA AKTIV CONFERENCE

LD161516 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] An all-city aktiv, attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, started in Bratislava today.

Party officials, and officials of economic, designing, contracting and supplying organizations are discussing a further improvement of work of design organizations.

CPSU POLITBURO MEMBER PELSHE MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Received by Honecker

LD162339 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1516 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, on Monday received a delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Arvid Pelshe, member of the Politburo and chairman of the party Control Committee of the CPSU Central Committee.

Erich Honecker said that the all-round strengthening of the GDR and its firm integration in the community of socialist states assumes special importance in view of the exacerbation of the international situation by imperialist reactionary circles. He highly valued the present state of relations between both Marxist-Leninist parties as well as state cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields. The further developments of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union in the spirit of the 1975 friendship treaty, he said, is in line with the vital interests of the GDR people and guarantees a secure future.

Award to Mueckenberger

LD162340 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Arvid Pelshe, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo presented Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, with the Order of International Friendship in Berlin today. The high decoration has been awarded to Erich Mueckenberger to mark his 70th birthday in accordance with a decree signed by Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The ceremony took place in the Soviet Embassy in Berlin.

MITTAG RECEIVES AUSTRIAN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD161448 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1422 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received Rudolf Sallinger, president of the Federal Chamber of Trade of Austria for extensive talks on the further development of economic relations between the GDR and Austria.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the development that had taken place in 1979 and in the first months of 1980. Guenter Mittag underlined the GDR's interest in developing economic relations with the Austrian Republic. The measures launched would create the necessary conditions to develop these relations at a higher level.

President Sallinger emphasized the positive development of economic relations between the two countries and thanked the competent GDR authorities for the great support which they constantly give.

The meeting was attended by Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the Council of Ministers and state secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Trade.

President Sallinger is on an official visit to the GDR. This morning he held talks with Rudi Murgott, president of the Chamber of Foreign Trade, and Helmut Schindler, general director of the Transinter foreign trade enterprise. He later inspected the international trade center, where Austrian firms maintain offices.

President Sallinger will continue his talks with representatives of GDR foreign trade enterprises on Tuesday.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL HAILS GDR SOLIDARITY

AU161325 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 80 p 5

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Muhammad Farid Zarif, vice president of the UN Palestinian Committee, praised the GDR as one of the most active countries in the support of the struggle of the Palestinian people for their legitimate rights.

The UN representative, who visited the GDR on the occasion of the "Week of Solidarity With the Anti-Imperialist Struggle of the Arab Peoples" stated in a talk with ADN at the conclusion of his visit: "I was deeply moved to see to which degree the GDR people sympathize with the struggle of the Palestinian people against Zionism and imperialism." He assessed the solidarity week in the GDR as yet another contribution to this.

"The continued acts of aggression by Israel against its neighbor states, especially against Lebanon, and its criminal and unjustified actions against the population in the occupied Arab territories, the policy of subversion and terror are the main causes for the worrying situation in the Middle East," the UN representative continued. This policy which is condemned by the peace-loving people of all the world, is threatening peace, and not only in the Middle East.

It is only possible to solve the Middle East conflict with the complete and equal participation of the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO. "Without PLO involvement there can be no just and lasting peace solution in the Middle East."

Farid Zarif emphasized that all efforts both in the Security Council and other UN bodies to halt the Israeli policy of occupation and to implement the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people had failed because of the hostile attitude of the United States, Israel and other imperialist states. Therefore, a special UN General Assembly has become necessary and it has been scheduled for this coming July. According to the vice president of the special committee, the meeting will work on the basis of the resolutions adopted so far on the Mideast problem. The assembly will deal mainly with the most recent events in the occupied Arab territories.

HERRMANN RECEIVES BCP MEDIA DELEGATION

AU131035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, received a BCP Central Committee delegation comprising the chief of the BCP Central Committee Department for Mass Media, Lalyu Dimitrov, and Central Committee members Yordan Yotov, editor of RABOTNICHESKO DELO and Krum Vasilev, chairman of the Committee for Press.

Joachim Herrmann informed his guests about the 12th SED Central Committee meeting, the GDR's contribution to the securing of peace and the extensive mass movement of the working people for an increase in the performance of the national economy in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. He expounded on topical tasks of the press, radio and television. The BCP delegation is visiting the GDR for an exchange of views.

The meeting was attended by Heinz Geggel, SED Central Committee member, and Guenter Schabowski, editor of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND.

TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED BY VISITING CUBAN MINISTER

LD112230 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1711 GMT 11 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Between 1981 and 1985 trade between the GDR and Cuba will rise by 45 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan period. This is envisaged in a trade agreement which was signed in Berlin on Wednesday by the foreign trade ministers of the two countries, Horst Soelle and Ricardo Cabrizas Ruiz. Negotiations between government delegations of the GDR and Cuba took place earlier. The agreement is based on the coordination of the economic plans of the two states for the coming 5-year plan period agreed on in Havana on 15 May 1980.

Essential elements of the document are the GDR's participation with appropriate exports in long-term projects for the cultivation and processing of tropical fruit, sugar production, and the delivery of plant, machines and equipment for the development of Cuba's nickel industry.

In addition the GDR will participate by exporting plants and installations in important Cuban investment projects.

This concerns important Cuban projects in the cement, textile, chemical and food industries as well as communications and computer technology, and agricultural irrigation projects. The GDR will also deliver printing machines and installations, machines and equipment for Cuba's agriculture, as well as products of the chemical and light industries including plant protection agents.

The GDR will import from Cuba mainly goods of importance for the supply of industry and the population. They include sugar, nickel, fresh and processed tropical fruit, juice of citrus fruits and paprika, delivery of which will be stepped up considerably.

CONSULAR, CULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD161226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1122 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and French Ambassador to the GDR Henry Bayle signed a consular treaty, a cultural agreement and an agreement on cultural centers in Berlin today.

This treaty and the other agreements establish on a contractual, long term basis the cooperation between the GDR and France in the consular sector as well as in culture, science and education.

Oskar Fischer said: "By thus extending the basis of our cooperation and by giving it still greater stability, we express our common will and firm intention of continuing the course of mutually beneficial and constructive cooperation without delay. We thus act in accordance with the spirit and letter of the Final Act of Helsinki.

"At the same time we again stress that the outlook for relations between the GDR and France is promising and broadly based. At this time in particular any steps toward deepening peaceful coexistence and good cooperation between our states are of no little significance since they also provide signposts for how they may develop for the benefit of all. Their significance for the policy of detente also derives from this."

Ambassador Bayle said: "These agreement which are joining those concluded earlier between our two governments are the expression of the French Government's determination to strengthen cooperation with the Government of the German Democratic Republic in important areas in the spirit of understanding and cordiality which characterizes our relations.

"The significance of the cultural agreement and the agreement on cultural centers must be emphasized. They will make possible more direct and broader contacts, and facilitate appreciation of the culture of France and the culture of the German Democratic Republic in the spirit of mutual regard."

Oskar Fischer and Henry Bayle expressed the conviction that this will promote the further development of relations between the GDR and France. This corresponds to the interests of the two sides and is beneficial for peace.

YOUTH WORK COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH LIBYA

LD161303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1143 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--A program in the youth work sector for 1980 was agreed in Berlin on Monday between the Office for Youth Affairs under the GDR Council of Ministers and the Secretariat for Sports of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The document was signed by Hans Jagenow, director of the Office for Youth Affairs under the GDR Council of Ministers and Mustafa as-Sidiq ar-Ra'is, secretary of the People's Committee of the Libyan People's Bureau in the GDR.

On the basis of this program experiences, particularly in organizing facilities for the young, leisure time activities, festivals and management in youth politics, are to be exchanged. Hans Jagenow assessed the document as further proof of fraternal relations between the two countries, which are continued also in the youth policy sector. Mustafa as-Sidiq ar-Ra'is said that the working program corresponds to the wish by the whole youth of his country to deepen the friendship further.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETINGS TO COSTA RICA PARTY CONGRESS

AU161310 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee conveyed greetings to the delegates of the 13th Party Congress of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica. The message, which is signed by Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker, reads:

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the 13th Party Congress of the Popular Vanguard Party and to all communists of Costa Rica.

In its history, rich in tradition, the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica has proven to be a consistent advocate of the interests of the workers class and all the working people, a pioneer for democracy, social progress and national independence of the country.

The SED and the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica are closely linked on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They are developing their fraternal relations in that spirit.

Our party feels at one with the Popular Vanguard Party in the joint striving for the further consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the communist movement and of all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, freedom and social progress.

The SED wishes the consultations of the 13th Party Congress of the Popular Vanguard Party of Costa Rica success.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET PORTUGUESE LEADERS

ID100900 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0211 GMT 10 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State has sent a telegram of congratulations to President of the Portuguese Republic General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, on the occasion of Portugal's national holiday. It stresses that mutually advantageous relations between the two countries are to the benefit of their people and serve peace. On the same occasion, GDR Premier Willi Stoph sent congratulations to the Portuguese premier, Dr Francisco de Sa Carneiro.

MINIMUM CURRENCY AMOUNTS FOR VISITORS TO POLAND ANNOUNCED

ID160932 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0203 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR citizens travelling to the Polish People's Republic as of 20 June 1980 will have to take a minimum amount of 200 zloty per person per day, as well as the usual exchange certificates available at GDR State Bank branches and Bureaus de Change. The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers' press office also announced that organized tourists, children under seven and nontourists are exempt. Apart from the minimum amount of 200 zloty, traveller's checks in zloty may be acquired in any amount, and, as in the past, zloty amounts not used may be reexchanged.

STOPH ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR TEACHERS 12 JUNE

ID122112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 12 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Meritorious teachers were guests at a reception held at the State Council on Thursday at the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, on the occasion of the 1980 "Day of the Teacher." Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council, conveyed Erich Honecker's personal greetings and congratulated all GDR teachers and educators on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers, on their professional day.

In his toast, Willi Stoph paid homage to the efforts of the teachers in striving to turn young people into active and creative personalities with great knowledge and skills. "Teachers have always provided a particular service to our society. In their responsible work, our teachers can be sure of the respect of the workers and the active support of the SED, all the united forces of the National Front and our workers' and peasants' state."

JOINT COSMONAUT TEAM ARRIVES; SALUTED BY LEADERS

Koram, Czinege Airport Greetings

LD160924 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0800 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Soviet-Hungarian team of cosmonauts has arrived in Budapest. Laszlo Krasso reports from Ferihegy Airport: The aircraft carrying Bertalan Farkas, Valeriy Kubasov and, of course, their colleagues, trained Cosmonaut Bela Mayyari and Aleksey Yeliseyev, the flight control commander of the Intercosmos program and leader of the Soviet delegation, arrived a few minutes before 1000 at Ferihegy Airport.

Present to receive them were Mihaly Korom, member of the MSZMP Politburo and Central Committee secretary; Lajos Czinege, minister of defense; and academician Ferenc Marta, the Hungarian chairman of the Intercosmos Council. The happy parents and families of the cosmonauts are also here. There is a crowd of thousands at the airport, which is decorated with Hungarian and Soviet flags.

Kadar, Losonczi Greetings

LD161336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The Hungarian-Soviet team of cosmonauts arrived in Budapest this morning. Geza Foldvari reports from Kossuth Square: Kossuth Square was bedecked with flags when tne cosmonauts, Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas, arrived in an open car. The reception party, which stood just outside the main entrance of the parliament building, included Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar, and Politburo members, Central Committee secretaries, government officials, and the leaders of mass organizations. The heads of diplomatic missions were also present here in the square, as were representatives of the Hungarian capital, in order to greet the cosmonauts.

The open car approached slowly, followed by the cars bringing Bela Magyari and a group of Soviet guests, as well as the members of the airport reception committee. The guard of honor stood at stiff attention when Kubasov and Farkas saluted the flag and, having walked the length of the guard of honor, reported to Janos Kadar. [begin recording]

[Farkas] I, Cosmonaut Captain Bertalan Farkas, respectfully report that I have carried out with honor the esteemed task entrusted to me by the party and my beloved people, my commander, Valeriy Nikolayevich Kubasov, cosmonaut pilot of the Soviet Union.

[Kadar] Dear Comrade Farkas, dear Comrade Kubasov, you have undertaken a great and difficult task in the sphere of space travel. You have carried out this task in an exemplary manner, with honor and complete success. On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, and on behalf of our people, I wholeheartedly congratulate you and wish you good health and further successes. [applause] [end recording]

The cosmonauts then went to the dome hall of the parliament building where Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, greeted them.

[Begin Losonczi recording] I greet the participants in the first Soviet-Hungarian joint space flight, Comrade Valeriy Kubasov, the commander of Soyuz-36, Comrade Bertalan Farkas, research-cosmonaut of Soyuz-36, and Comrade Bela Magyari, Hungarian trained cosmonaut, with respect and affection. I respectfully greet Comrade Aleksey Yeliseyev, the leader of the Soviet delegation that has come to our country for our celebration, the commander of the joint space flight, and every member of the delegation.

The country experienced the first space flight by a compatriot as a great national event. For 8 days the heart of our people beat in unison with the small group successfully carrying out the space mission. As recognition of the magnitude and significance of their achievement, the Presidential Council has awarded, for the first time, the Order of the Hero of the Hungarian People's Republic to Comrade Valeriy Kubasov and to Comrade Bertalan Farkas. The Presidential Council has awarded the Order of the Banner of the Hungarian People's Republic, decorated with laurels, to Comrades Bela Magyari and Aleksey Yeliseyev. [end recording]

After the presentation of the decorations, Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas made speeches, expressing their gratitude.

Banquet Honoring Space Team

LD170148 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] In the Parliament building tonight, Janos Kadar saluted the Soviet-Hungarian space team, Valeriy Kubasov and Bertalan Farkas, and the Soviet delegation which arrived with them. At a banquet offered in their honor he stressed that the Intercosmos program is an example of the Soviet Union's selflessness and the fraternal cooperation of the socialist countries and within its framework of smaller countries. Hungary's experts have been able to join in the work of science's leading branch, space exploration. Our country's people have been following with much attention the voyage of Soyuz-36. We salute with deep satisfaction, with pride and with patriotic and internalist feelings those who have carried out the first Soviet-Hungarian space journey. We think with gratitude of those who made this sensational achievement possible.

After Janos Kadar's words, Bertalan Farkas thanked the Hungarian and the Soviet peoples for their support during preparations. Valeriy Kubasov pointed to the fact that the joint space flight was but a step on the path the two countries' peoples have been following for the past 35 years together.

Kadar Toast

LD170857 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Janos Kadar spoke at the banquet offered in honor of the cosmonauts yesterday.

You, he said, with your outstanding performance have fully merited the appreciation of the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, the esteem of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and world public opinion's recognition. He then said that the action of the first Hungarian cosmonaut is also a symbol expressing the great historical change carried out in our country during the 35 years since liberation, for without our liberation, without the radical transformation of social order, without the immense achievements of social work we could not have even dreamed that in the last quarter of the 20th century a Hungarian cosmonaut would salute his compatriots from space, Janos Kadar said in his toast.

BABIUCH, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR PRAGUE CEMA MEETING

LD161836 Warsaw PAP in English 1717 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jun, PAP--The Polish delegation headed by PUWP CC Political Bureau member Premier Edward Babiuch went to Prague today to take part in the 34th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, beginning tomorrow.

WARSAW TRIAL OF NOWA PUBLISHING HOUSE CHIEF

ID170847 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jun 80 p 3

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "18-Month Suspended Sentences for Director of 'Nowa' Clandestine Publishing House"]

[Text] Vienna--A magistrate who not only refrained from interrrupting the accused, but allowed him to criticize the regime; a court to which foreign correspondents and dissidents had access; a verdict--18 months imprisonment--the Warsaw assize court on 12 June was a far cry from the political trials in Moscow or Prague.

It was also a far cry from the usual practices in totalitarian societies even though the case--distribution of literary works banned by the censors--was typical of such societies.

It is true that the main accused--Miroslaw Chojecki, director of Nowa, a clandestine publishing house--enjoys protective notoriety. There was no question of hurriedly sentencing him as two other dissidents, worker Edmund Zadrozymski (3 years imprisonment) and peasant Jan Kozlowski (2 years imprisonment), were recently in the provinces. Miroslaw Chojecki was not in custody before appearing in court because after 1.5 months in prison and a 1-month hunger strike he had been released thanks to the joint action of dissident groups, literary circles and the church.

He was accused both of theft (the theft of a duplicator which had been written off for scrap and which two workers gave him) and of inciting two officials to carry out a criminal act (the printing of banned texts). Dressed, like 7 of his 50 or so friends who had come to support him, in a T-shirt printed with the name Nowa, he pleaded not guilty: "This is a political trial against dissidence and, in particular, against Nowa," he said, recalling that since he began his publishing activities his apartment had been searched 17 times. He then counterattacked by quoting a long list of writers from Orwell to Grass who are banned in Poland. He made accusations ("There is a deliberate political will to strip us of our history"), and blasphemed in open court: Few things, he proclaimed, have been officially published about Josef Pilsudski, who created an independent Poland in 1918 and who had defeated the Russians. Nothing has been published about the Polish officers killed by the Russians at Katin during the last war, and nothing about the fate of Poles in the Soviet Union.

Miroslaw Chojecki was warmly applauded when he concluded by pointing out that the best way of stamping out clandestine publications would be to stop censorship: "We dissidents want to break the state monopoly on culture and make it known that there are people and writers in our country who want to say and write what they really think."

Mr Grzesiak, a worker and collaborator on Nowa, admitted having taken possession of the duplicator in question and was also given an 18-month suspended sentence and fined 15,000 zloty. The other two accused, employees at an official printing house, admitted printing 700 copies of two books for money. They were given 1-year suspended sentences and fined 10,000 zloty.

If a country is judged by its justice, this trial--even relatively too good to be true--has given a fair picture of Poland. It is a picture of a country in which it is impossible to suppress a freedom strongly expressed outside official channels without sparking off confrontation.

In their second "report" issued in Warsaw at the beginning of the week, the members of the "Experiences and Future Group [DiP]" which includes critical communist intellectuals and Catholics, write: "It is vital to carry out fundamental structural reforms of the system and its institutions." This report denounces the "machine's omnipotence," "misinformation" and "the institutions' inability to solve the country's problems." It speaks of a "highly disturbing situation which is tending to deteriorate."

GIEREK, BABIUCH MEET ITALIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD162002 Warsaw PAP in English 1714 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] The First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Edward Gierek today met with Italian Minister of Foreign Trade Enrico Manca. In the course of the meeting, assessed was the present state of economic and trade cooperation between Poland and Italy. The sides stressed there are vast possibilities to develop the cooperation in traditional trade exchange as well as in co-production and collaboration in third markets. Also, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch met with the Italian minister today. During the meeting, reviewed was Polish-Italian economic and trade cooperation in general. It was decided there is a need to further develop traditional supplies and industrial cooperation. Also possibilities were pointed out of expanding the two countries' cooperation in third markets. Both the meetings were attended by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski.

JAGIELSKI RECEIVES SFRY ENERGY SECRETARY

LD170150 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 June, PAP--Member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau, Vice Premier Mieczyslaw Jagielski received today Federal Secretary for Energy and Industry of Yugoslavia, Chairman of the Yugoslav part of the Polish-Yugoslav Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation Stojan Matkaliev. The sides assessed the implementation of the give-year agreement on cooperation in economy and trade, due to expire soon, and discussed the current state of preparations for the conclusion of a new agreement covering 1981-1985.

GIEREK, BABIUCH TOUR AGRICULTURAL PLANTS

LD141612 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and Premier Edward Babiuch today visited the institute of agricultural engineering, mechanization and electrification in (?Klodzienko) near Warsaw. There they met representatives of the ministries of agriculture, the machine engineering industry, and the heavy and agricultural machine industry.

Problems concerning the technical reconstruction of agriculture in 1981-85 were discussed. Much attention was given to problems involving an increase in tractor and agricultural machinery production and issues affecting the effective use of technical equipment employed at farms and establishments serving the countryside. Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch then visited the potato industry plant in Glowno in the Lodz urban voivodship. This plant processes 45,000 tons of potatoes a year into granules. Accompanied by the voivodship administrators, the visitors viewed a fully mechanized potato storeroom and production hall.

JABLONSKI SPEECH AT SPYCHALSKI FUNERAL REPORTED

AU161529 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12 Jun 80 p 2

[Report on speech by State Council Chairman H. Jablonski at the funeral of Polish Marshal M. Spychalski in Warsaw on 11 June]

[Text] PAP--Today we pay our last respects to a man whose name has gone down in our homeland's history for his service to an ideal to which he subordinated all his personal goals, skills and talents. There is evidence of this in each stage of his conscious life. Referring to the years of training and to the first stage of Marian Spychalski's professional work, the State Council chairman emphasized the lasting features of his character, which was formed early in youth--complete engagement in any job accepted, profound humane sensitivity, patriotism and faith in the historic mission of the workers class.

Speaking about wartime and the occupation, Henryk Jablonski stressed that it marked a new, soldier's period in Marian Spychalski's life. When the union for the liberation struggle was formed, he joined its governing bodies, and then assumed leadership in the organization. Of essential importance was the fact that he realized the need for the vanguard of the people's masses to combine political and military activity, and to take appropriate actions whenever possible. When the Polish Workers Party was formed, Marian Spychalski's life merged with the party's liberation struggle. He played an important role in the governing bodies of the people's guards and the people's army. The party entrusted him with particularly difficult and responsible tasks. Attesting to the party's confidence was the fact that Marian Spychalski was placed at the head of the delegation of the National Council in Moscow that established relations with the Soviet authorities and with the leadership of the Union of Polish Patriots. After returning home, he engaged in political and organizational work in the Polish Army, with an intermission when he was the first president of Warsaw in People's Poland.

The State Council chairman referred to the many responsible functions carried out by Marian Spychalski in People's Poland. For many years he was Politburo member of the Polish Workers Party and PZPR Central Committees, minister, State Council chairman, chairman of the National Unity Front. He did not shirk social commissions exceeding his official duties. For instance, for several years he chaired the scouting friends' council. In recognition of his services for the country's defense, he received the highest military title of marshal of Poland and the most deserved Order of the Builders of People's Poland.

From the indispensable distance of time, Henryk Jablonski said, historians will assess in detail the part played by Marian Spychalski in the struggle for the national and social liberation of the Polish people, and his role as a joint architect of our restituted statehood, as a politician and public figure. The man who regarded service to the idea as his supreme duty in life will live in the memory of generations.

WRZASZCZYK ATTENDS ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

LD142330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A session of the Economic Plan, Budget and Finance Commission was held today. It was attended by Stanislaw Gucwa, the Sejm speaker, and Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, the deputy premier and chairman of the Council of Ministers Planning Commission. It was chaired by Deputy Jozef Pinkowski. During the deliberations of the commission, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk described the economic situation in our country and discussed (?steps) which are being taken by the government in order to counteract undesirable economic developments and to improve management effectiveness. He also said that the conclusions from the deputies' discussion, during which many sectors failing to achieve proper progress were pointed out, will be used in the government's work. The resolutions decided at today's session of the commission included above all the acceptance of the government report for the last year and (?the proposal to approve the government's financial report). The theses of the report of the rapporteur-general [words indistinct] (?have been approved).

SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PLAN

LD140436 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] The Sejm Economic Plan and Finance Commission, which has been sitting under the chairmanship of Deputy Alojzy Melich, has heard a report on the implementation of the part of last year's national socioeconomic plan which dealt with the affairs of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Finance, the Supreme Chamber of Control, the Office for Materials Economy, the State Price Commission, the Office of the Government Plenipotentiary for the Development of the Vistula, and the Central Statistical Office.

The growing importance of planning, control and statistical work for better coordination of economic processes, and especially for improvement in effective management, productivity and labor discipline, consolidation of economic balance, better utilization of production resources, raw and other materials, was pointed out. It was also said that the way in which last year's plan was implemented revealed numerous shortcomings in cooperation between the economic-administrative center and production organizations. The process of running the economy was made difficult by complicated raw materials and energy conditions. The economic-financial system was not quite helpful in adapting the economic activity to new, more involved tasks which were being implemented in complicated conditions. Deputies pointed out that the existing disproportions in the development of individual sectors of the economy required rapid improvement in planning and management methods. Further consolidation in the importance of central economic planning, better coordination with local plans and better implementation discipline, are especially needed.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE EXAMINES 1979 ECONOMIC SHORTCOMINGS

AU131400 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 11 Jun 80 p 1

[Z. Kom. commentary: "Industry Below the Plan"]

[Text] In 1979, the plan for production of many raw and other materials of importance was underfulfilled, and this seriously affected the state of technical and material supplies to numerous economic branches. This applies to both industrial and agricultural raw materials.

The value of production fell short of the target by Z56 billion, and hence there was a shortage of many basic goods for the market, for export and supplies. The production level of many articles was lower than in 1978. In the Sejm debate on the government report on the fulfillment of the 1979 national socioeconomic development plan, much attention was attached to the causes of those shortages. The deterioration in energy supplies all over the country is one of the causes, and possibly the principal one. Difficulties in energy supplies, occurring throughout the year and particularly intense in the first quarter of 1979, hampered industrial production and caused the need to cut current supplies to the population and municipal services. As a result of the blackouts, the 1979 current supplies to consumers fell short of the target by 1.9 billion kilowatt-hours, as compared with 1.3 billion kilowatt hours in 1978. The power troubles resulted from the delays and from the incomplete fulfillment of the investment plan, from the deficiencies in carrying out repairs as well as from the shortage and poor quality of fuel.

New capacities for commercial power production, put into operation in 1979, totaled 1,200 megawatts, or 73.2 percent of the plan. Two 200-megawatt blocks at the Polaniec electric power plant and a 0-megawatt block at Gdynia heat and power plant No 3 were not put into operation. Moreover, repairs at a number of facilities were carried out with significant delays, and continued to the end of December. The average monthly rate of breakdowns in power generating facilities, resulting from defective repairs and from the poor technical conditions of new facilities put into operation, amounted to 7 percent of the capacities installed.

The deficiencies in industrial production were particularly painful for the entire economy, because they involved many important raw and other materials. For instance, metallurgy fell short of production targets by 1.1 million tons of raw steel, or by 5.3 percent of the plan, by 840,000 tons of rolled stock, and by 54,000 tons of copper, or by 13.9 percent of the plan. The plan was not fulfilled either for the production of zinc, lead and aluminum. In the building materials industry, the production of cement totaled 19.2 million tons. This was 5.1 million tons--or 21.1 percent--short of the plan; and 2.5 million tons--or 11.4 percent--short of the 1978 total. The production of paper and cardboard fell short of the planned target by 151,500 tons and was 78,800 tons less than in 1978. The production of furniture fell short of the planned target by a value of Z2,303,200,000.

Those shortcomings substantially affected the state of material supplies to processing industries, agriculture and construction, as well as to social and consumer services. Nonetheless, in 1979 the machinebuilding industry was able to put into production new machine tools, machines and equipment for the needs of the power industry, railroad and water transport, construction and farming, with more extensive use of electronic control systems than previously. The choice of market goods was expanded, among other things, through the introduced production of multirange transistor radio receivers, of new household chemicals and cosmetics, new kinds of fabrics, knitwear and garments, and new food products.

Unfortunately, a distinct improvement in the quality of industrial production is still not in sight. Data published by the main statistical office shows that the portion of deficient goods delivered to the market even increased from 2.18 percent in 1978 to 2.33 in 1979. The value of substandard goods returned from abroad increased from Z68.1 million to Z71.3 million for international settlements, and losses incurred in rejects rose from Z18.2 billion in 1978 to Z19.2 billion in 1979. Losses incurred in substandard production were particularly significant in the machinebuilding industry and metallurgy. In addition to other factors, all these things adversely affected the general efficiency of the economy in 1979.

CEAUSESCU MESSAGE TO CARTER ON 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

AU161741 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 Jun 80 p 5

[Nicolae Ceausescu's message to Jimmy Carter on the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations]

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Jimmy Carter, President of the United States of America:

Mr President, the 100th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Romania and the United States of America affords me a happy opportunity to convey to you, and to the American people, cordial greetings and warmest congratulations on behalf of the Romanian people and on my own behalf.

The establishment of diplomatic relations--following U.S. recognition of Romania's state independence--marked an important moment, which contributed to the development of Romanian-American relations, within the framework of which our peoples cooperated in many special circumstances. I want to stress in particular that in the past 15 years we have initiated and carried out a fruitful dialogue at the highest level; Romanian-American contacts and meetings have generally intensified; economic exchanges and cooperation in various areas of mutual interest have expanded, and generally speaking, relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the United States of America have greatly developed, on the basis of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs.

Our meetings and talks on the occasion of my visit to the United States in April 1978, and the joint declaration signed then, gave new impetus to our bilateral relations and to our cooperation in the international arena, in the interests of the cause of peace and cooperation among nations. On the anniversary of the establishment of our diplomatic relations I want to express my conviction that we shall further act together to promote and impart greater scope to Romania-U.S. relations, to intensify contacts, expand commercial exchanges and economic and industrial cooperation, as well as exchanges in the areas of science, technology, education, culture and other fields of mutual interest.

At the same time, I hope that our countries will cooperate to halt the aggravation of the current international situation, to resume the policy of peace, detente and independence, to settle the conflicts and tension currently existing in various parts of the world exclusively through political means and negotiations, to consolidate international security, cooperation and understanding among peoples. I wish you good health and personal happiness, and prosperity and peace to the American people. With feelings of friendship,

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu

TEXT OF CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATIONS TO LCY'S DORONJSKI

AU161400 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Jun 80 p 5

[Congratulatory message from RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to Stevan Doronjski on his election as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium]

[Text] To Comrade Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium:

On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you warm congratulations on the occasion of your election to the responsible position of president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, as well as best wishes for success in fulfilling your mission and in implementing the great targets established by the 11th LCY Congress, for the benefit and happiness of the neighborly and friendly Yugoslav peoples.

I want to express my profound conviction that the close cooperation between the RCP and the LCY will continue to develop in all areas, in the interests of our peoples and countries, and of the cause of international socialism and peace.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

PREMIER VERDET LEAVES FOR PRAGUE CEMA MEETING

AU161525 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Comrade Ilie Verdet, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government, left for Prague today to attend the proceedings of the 34th CEMA session. Other members of the delegation are Comrades Paul Niculescu; Cornel Burtica; Virgil Cazacu; Nicolae Constantin; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Stan Magureanu, secretary of the Council of Ministers; Iulian Tudosie, deputy minister of transportation and telecommunications; Stefan Stancu, deputy chairman of the Govermental Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation; Gheorghe Stoica, acting Romanian permanent representative to CEMA, counsellors and experts.

PORTUGAL'S MARIO SOARES ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

AU161915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1980--A delegation of the Portuguese Socialist Party, led by Secretary General Mario Soares, arrived in Bucharest on June 16 in the afternoon to pay a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP. The delegation includes Catanho Meneses, member of the Steering Commission, deputy, and Fernando Medeiros, deputy head of international section of that party. On arrival, the delegation was welcomed by Ion Coman and Dumitru Popescu, members of the Political Executive Committee, secretaries of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES FINNISH COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION

AU191613 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1980--On June 16, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, received the delegation of the Finnish Communist Party [FCP], led by Olavi Poikolainen, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the FCP, now paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The delegation also includes Helge Talvitie, member of the CC of the Finnish Communist Party, secretary of the Workers' Union of Finland, Vaino Partanen, first secretary of the Joesun Province FCP organization; Seppo Siren, member of the FCP, secretary-general of Finland-Romanian Friendship Association.

The interview was attended by Dumitru Popescu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP; Ghizela Vass, member of the CC of the RCP, and Aurel Duca, secretary of the GTUCR [General Council of Romanian Trade Unions] Central Council.

The head of the Finnish delegation conveyed to Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from the chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Arne Saarinen, from the FCP leadership and the Finnish communists.

Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the feelings conveyed and requested that the Central Committee of the Finnish Communist Party, Arne Saarinen be conveyed friendly greetings on his own behalf, on behalf of the CC of the RCP and of the Romanian communists.

Information was exchanged during the interview on the activity and concerns of the two parties, as well as views on some current issues of the international situation, of the world communist and working-class movement. Nicolae Ceausescu and Olavi Poikolainen expressed satisfaction at the evolution of the relations of friendship, solidarity and close comradely collaboration developing between the RCP and the FCP on the basis of mutual esteem and respect, and the resolve to expand these relations in the interests of the two parties, countries and peoples, of the general cause of detente, peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The exchange of views on international issues pointed to the concern of the two parties over the deterioration of the world political climate which endangers peoples' peace, independence and sovereignty. Both sides stressed the fact that, under the present circumstances, the communist and workers' parties, the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, all peoples, the peace-loving states must intensify their efforts for halting the deterioration of the international situation, preventing the return to a cold war policy, for continuing the policy of detente based on the observance in interstate relations of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to the threat or use of force.

Stress was laid during the talks on the importance of achieving real security and broad collaboration in Europe, highlighted being the need for a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting which should lead to tangible measures as regards the translation into fact of the Helsinki Final Act. The promotion of detente, to tangible measures for halting the arms race, to the building of a climate of security and cooperation among all the European countries.

Highlighted was also the necessity of solving all conflictual states in various parts of the world be peaceful means, by negotiations, of stopping all interferences in the internal affairs of states, of recognizing peoples' right to independence and free self-reliant development.

Concern was expressed over the present arms race which seriously jeopardizes existence, the need being stressed for sustained efforts by all states for adopting firm disarmament measures, nuclear in the first place, without which peace, detente and international security are inconceivable.

It was considered that the interests of peace call for the abolition of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for the liquidation of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order which should ensure a faster development of peoples, of the lagging ones in particular.

The resolve was reiterated during the talks to work for strengthening the solidarity of the communist and workers' parties with the socialist and social democratic parties, with all progressive forces in the struggle for peace, detente, security, collaboration and international understanding, for the triumph of the general cause of socialism. The interview passed in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

BRITISH PRIVY COUNCIL MEMBER VISITS 11-16 JUNE

AU161847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1980--Lord Thomson of Monifieth, member of the Privy Council of Queen Elizabeth II of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, paid an official visit to Romania over June 11-16. He was received by Leonte Rautu, rector of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, as well as by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs.

The guest had talks with Gheorge Macovescu, chairman of the writers' union, Mihnea Gheorghiu, president of the Academy of Social and Political Sciences, and Ion Stanciu, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Lord Thomson also visited scientific and cultural institutions.

Ceausescu Receives Lord Thomson

AU161837 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] President of the Republic Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Lord Thomson of Monifieth, member of the Queen's Privy Council, first curator of the crown domains, member of the House of Lords, who is visiting our country. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and British Ambassador to Bucharest Paul Cecil Holmer.

The two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive evolution of the multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and stressed the decisive role of President Nicolae Ceausescu's and Comrade Elena Ceausescu's visit to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland at the invitation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and the duke of Edinburgh. They also emphasized the extensive possibilities existing for developing and deepening cooperation between Romania and Great Britain in political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other areas of joint interest, for the benefit of both peoples and the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The sides also discussed certain current international issues. They stressed the importance of intensifying all the states' efforts to halt the aggravation of the international political climate, and to continue the policy of peace, detente and independence. They emphasized that steps must be taken to find political solutions to the tension and conflicts in various parts of the world, in the interests of the cause of peace, detente and understanding in the world. They noted the need to adopt disarmament measures guaranteeing the security of all sides, and based on cutbacks in armaments and on reduced, not increased military expenditures.

The sides stressed that strengthening security and cooperation in Europe requires greater efforts to thoroughly prepare for the Madrid meeting, so that it can give fresh impetus to cooperation among the European countries and especially so that it will permit specific measures for military disengagement and disarmament.

They also stressed that international economic problems must be settled on the basis of equality, equity and mutually advantageous cooperation, measures conducive to the elimination of economic gaps, to international economic stability and to the development and progress of all states, primarily the backward ones.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

BANC RECEIVES KOREAN WORKERS PARTY REPRESENTATIVE

AU161924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1980--Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on June 16 the delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea led by Kang Rim-sam, secretary of the Pyongyang town committee of the party, that paid a visit to Romania for an exchange of experience over June 5-16 at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

Highlighted were the good relations of friendship and collaboration which steadily develop between the two parties, peoples and countries, in keeping with the decisions and agreements reached during the meetings and talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song. The Korean guests were informed about current preoccupations of the RCP in economic and social development, the achievements scored in building the multilaterally developed socialist society. The talks passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

AU131855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1803 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] London (AGERPRES) 13/6/1980--On June 13 Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, received Vasile Gliga who presented his credentials as ambassador of Romania to Great Britain. On the occasion a cordial salute and wishes of good health and personal happiness for Queen Elizabeth II and the duke of Edinburgh, and wishes of prosperity for the British people were conveyed from President Nicolae Ceausescu and from Elena Ceausescu.

Thanking for the message, Queen Elizabeth II asked that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu be conveyed best wishes of good health and personal happiness, wishing progress and welfare to the Romanian people. Queen Elizabeth II was pleased to mention the meetings she had with President Nicolae Ceausescu and with Elena Ceausescu during their state visit to Great Britain in June 1978.

DUMA VISITS MADAGASCAR FOR ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

AU131851 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1760 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Antananarivo (AGERPRES) 13/6/1980--The sixth session of the joint Romanian-Malagasy Government Commission on Economic and Technical Cooperation took place at Antananarivo. It occasioned an analysis of the stage of economic and commercial relations between Romania and Madagascar, and the way of implementation of the actions agreed upon at the previous session.

The protocol of the session stipulates measures to be taken by both parties for increasing and diversifying henceforth, too, the trade exchanges, the economic and technical collaboration in industry, energy, transport, agriculture and other compartments of mutual interest.

The proceedings of the session were pervaded by a sense of collaboration and mutual understanding, in the spirit of the good relations existing between the two countries and peoples.

While in Antananarivo, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, head of the Romanian delegation, had talks with Foreign Minister Christian Remi Richard, with Pierre Simon, minister of agriculture, and Jean Bemananjara, minister of transport, supplies and tourism. During the talks, satisfaction was expressed at the positive course of the Romanian-Malagasy relations, with emphasis upon the existing possibilities for the further actuation of the bilateral collaboration politically, economically, technically, scientifically and in other compartments of mutual interest for Romania and Madagascar.

SDUF DELEGATION VISITS MOZAMBIQUE, MEETS DOS SANTOS

AU130955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Maputo, (AGERPRES) 13/6/1980--A delegation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and of the Romanian League of Friendship with Peoples of Asia and Africa led by Iosif Uglar, member of the CC of the RCP, vice-chairman of the SDUF National Council, is participating in the conference on setting up the Mozambican association of friendship and solidarity with other peoples.

The Romanian chief delegate conveyed to the conference the Romanian people's message of militant solidarity and friendship which was received with special warmth by the participants. The Romanian delegation was received by Marcelino dos Santos, secretary of the CC of the FRELIMO, and by Joaquim Chissano, minister for foreign affairs of Mozambique, chairman of the conference. Expressed was the mutual determination to steadily develop the bilateral relations on multiple planes, in keeping with the agreements reached and documents signed during President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Mozambique.

RCP'S LUPU MEETS VANGUARD PARTY SECRETARY IN COSTA RICA

AU151400 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 15 Jun 80

[Text] RCP representatives to the Costa Rican Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] congress, Comrade Petre Lupu, conveyed to the congress warm, comradely greetings and wishes for full success at the proceedings on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and all working people in Romania. The speaker expressed the conviction that the development and intensification of relations between the two parties contributes to strengthening Romanian-Costa Rican friendship and cooperation in many areas, in the interests of the unity of all anti-imperialist forces and the cause of international peace.

The RCP representative reasserted Socialist Romania's solidarity with the struggle of Latin American and all other peoples for complete national independence and democracy, for abolishing the domination of foreign monopolies, for their right to be masters of their national resources and to use them in the interest of the working people.

Comrade Petre Lupu met in San Jose with PVP Secretary General Manuel Mora Valverde. The sides exchanged views on bilateral relations, on the current activities and tasks of the RCP and the PVP, and on international issues.

Talks With Liberation Party

AU161919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] San Jose, AGERPRES, 16/6/1980--Petre Lupu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the central party collegium, met Jose Figueres Ferrer, president of the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica; Oscar Arias Sanchez, secretary-general of that party, and Alfonso Lara, member of the national political directorate, secretary of the party.

A warm and friendly message of salute was conveyed to the president of the National Liberation Party, the leadership of that party and all its members from Nicolae Ceausescu.

Thanking for the message, Jose Figueres Ferrer requested that warm greetings be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu--"a remarkable political personality who holds a primordial place among the great leaders of the world".

Opinions and information were exchanged in a warm, friendly atmosphere characteristic of the relations established between the RCP and the National Liberation Party of Costa Rica on the activity and current preoccupation of the two parties.

During the talks, expressed was the joint wish of the two parties to further develop the relations of friendship, mutual esteem and respect between the RCP and the National Liberation Party, for the benefit of the two countries and peoples.

GDR'S HONECKER, DELEGATION TO PAY 'OFFICIAL, FRIENDLY' VISIT

AU171032 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] At the invitation of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania, of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a party-state delegation of the GDR led by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, will pay an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania in the second half of (?June).

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES IMF DIRECTOR

AU141415 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1107 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/6/1980--On June 13, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, received H.C. Ruding, executive director at the International Monetary Fund, now visiting Romania.

Discussed on the occasion were questions related to Romania's cooperation with the IMF. Likewise, opinions were exchanged on current aspects of the international financial and monetary situation.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION COURSE ENDS IN BUCHAREST

AU160920 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0815 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/6/1980--On Saturday morning the international courses for trade-union activist of some African countries, arranged by the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania GTUCR at the central trade-union school within the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy, have come to an end.

They were attended by representatives of trade union organizations of South Africa, Benin, Burundi, Congo, the Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Mauritania, Morocco, Mali, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity--OATUU. During the meeting, arranged to mark the event, the guests were saluted by Aurel Duca, secretary of the Central Council of the GTUCR, and by Paun Bratu, prorector of the Stefan Gheorghi Academy.

In behalf of the guests, S. Anay Adibi, representative of the OATUU, addressed to the Central Council of the GTUCR and to the executives of the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy warm thanks for the opportunity offerred to the African activists to know in detail the achievements of the Romanian people in building the multilaterally developed socialist society, for the friendship manifest during their stay in Romania. He assessed the course as a concrete support offered by the working people and by the trade unions of Romania to the African working class and trade unions, as a manifestation of the internationalist solidarity of the Romanian people with the African peoples' struggle for independence, progress and peace.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 11/6/1980--On June 11, Nicolae Giosin, chairman of the Grand National Assembly of Romania, had an interview with Adalberto Ovalle, speaker of the House of Representatives of Colombia, and with a group of deputies. Reference was made during the talks to the good relations existing between Romania and Colombia, stressed with satisfaction being the ascending course of the bilateral relations in the spirit of the understandings convenanted during the Romanian-Colombian summit meetings and talks. The interview also occasioned an exchange of opinions when stress was laid on the need for an enhanced contribution by parliaments and parliamentarians to a better knowledge and rapprochement among peoples, to the settlement of the complex international issues, to the building of a climate of peace, detente and security in the world. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere. The same day, the chairman of the Grand National Assembly gave a lunch in honor of the Colombian parliamentarians. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1734 GMT 11 Jun 80 AU]

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH ISRAEL--On June 13 in Bucharest a protocol of technical cooperation in agriculture was signed between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry of Romania and the Ministry of Agriculture of Israel, for the 1980-1981 period. The document stipulates joint programmes of research and development, documentation terms in the area of vegetable and animal production and of irrigation. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 13 Jun 80 AU]

AMBASSADOR LEAVES ZAIRE--President of the Republic of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, received departing Romanian Ambassador Octavian Lutas. Greetings and wishes were exchanged on the occasion on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu. [Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 9 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

BALKAN YOUTH EXHIBITION--An exhibition opened in Bucharest this afternoon under the name "The Balkans--Area of Peace and Cooperation Among Peoples." The exhibition is organized by the Union of Communist Youth and the Union of Associations of Romanian Communist Students, and constitutes another in a series of actions carried out in recent years to develop the cultural-artistic cooperation among the Balkan youth, as a contribution to better understanding and closeness among the peoples and youth of this part of Europe. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 16 Jun 80 AU]

DJURANOVIC TO VISIT INDIA AT END OF JUNE

LD161228 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1122 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, will pay an official friendly visit to India at the end of this month.

VISITING ANGOLAN DEFENSE OFFICIAL MEETS MINIC

LD162350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1943 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, today had a meeting with Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matrosos, member of the Politburo of the MPLA Central Committee and deputy minister of defense for the People's Republic of Angola.

The guest from Angola spoke with choice words about the personality of President Tito and his intentions for the development of friendly relations between the two countries.

During a long, friendly conversation, the current international situation, especially southern Africa, was discussed. Some questions of interest to the two countries were also discussed.

Meeting With Petkovski

LD162356 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1944 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for national defense, member of the Presidium of the LCY Committee in the Yugoslav People's Army and member of the LCY Central Committee, had talks today with Juliao Mateus Paulo Dino Matrosos, member of the Politburo of the MPLA Central Committee, national secretary of the Political Directorate of Angola's armed forces and deputy minister of defense of the People's Republic of Angola, who is paying a brief visit to our country.

VRHOVEC RECEIVES GHANAIAN AMBASSADOR

LD162350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 16 Jun 80

["Pool" item]

[Excerpt] Belgrade, June 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec today received Ghana's Ambassador in Belgrade Joseph Asmah who presented Vrhovec a message from President of Ghana Hilla Limann to President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Cvijetin Mijatovic.

ASSEMBLY PRESIDENT MARKOVIC RETURNS FROM ZAMBIA, TANZANIA

LD161418 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1307 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 16, (TANJUG)--An assembly of Yugoslavia delegation, headed by Assembly President Dragoslav Markovic, returned here in Belgrade today from a several-day friendly visit to Zambia and Tanzania.

"We assess the visits are very useful and successful and return with feeling of full satisfaction", Markovic stated on his return.

The visits have shown a great mutual similarity and identity of views on all international questions. Markovic assessed as significant that Zambia, Tanzania and Yugoslavia "are in the core of the non-aligned movement, struggling for authentic non-aligned principles which was confirmed also this time."

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Markovic said that the Yugoslav delegation was convinced that both countries are ready to engage themselves in further assisting the struggle of the people in southern Africa.

Markovic also said that Zambia and Tanzania deeply respect the role and work of late President Tito.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL DISCUSSES NONALIGNED POLICY IN NIGERIA

LD170836 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 17 Jun 80

[Text] Consultations between representatives of the foreign affairs ministries of Yugoslavia and Nigeria have begun in Lagos. In this connection Nigerian Minister of External Affairs Ishaya Audu received Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs. They discussed topical international questions and the activity of the nonaligned movement. They expressed identical views on the world situation and the need for nonaligned countries to work in a more active way.

ADMIRAL MAMULA RECEIVES IRAQI ARMED FORCES OFFICIAL

LD161524 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Adm Branko Mamula, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, today received Col Muhammad Yunis al-Ahmad, director of the directorate for political orientation of the Iraqi Armed Forces.

Colonel Yunis is visiting Yugoslavia at the head of an armed forces delegation from his country.

The further strengthening and advancement of relations between the armed forces of the two friendly and nonaligned countries was the main subject of the talks between Admiral Mamula and Colonel Yunis, which were frank and held in a very cordial atmosphere. The talks were attended by Col Gen Dane Petkovski, assistant federal secretary for political-legal sector, who is host to the delegation.

The Iraqi armed forces delegation has visited several places in our country during its several-day visit to our armed forces. It has been the guest of commands, units, military schools, academies and military installations. It has also visited certain work organizations.

During these meetings Colonel Yunis and the members of the delegation held talks with high-ranking military leaders and other officers of our armed forces.

IKONIC, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR TRIPOLI

LD141606 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1050 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--A Yugoslav delegation, headed by Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, left for Tripoli today. The delegation will have talks on the promotion of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PRAGUE CEMA SESSION

LD162044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1738 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Branslav Ikonic, left for Prague today at the head of the Yugoslav delegation taking part in the 34th session of CEMA. Dr Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council and SFRY permanent representative in CEMA, is also in the delegation.

The Yugoslav delegation will take part in the session on the basis of the invitation from the Czechoslovak premier and in keeping with the agreement between the SFRY Government and CEMA on the participation of SFRY representatives in the work of CEMA organs. The Yugoslav delegation will take part in the 34th CEMA session on the basis of Article VI of the SFRY-CEMA agreement, that is, in order to be briefed and exchange information on the issues to be discussed at the session of the top CEMA organs. In addition to the report on the activity of CEMA during the past year, the session will also examine the development of coordination of economic plans among the CEMA member countries and the implementation of long-term specific cooperation programs.

Yugoslavia's economic sector is interested in the development of multilateral cooperation with the CEMA member countries and, in this respect, Yugoslav associated labor organizations are taking part in implementing a great number of practical measures specified in long-term programs in the spheres of machinebuilding, metallurgy, and the food and chemical industries.

BULGARIAN FATHERLAND FRONT DELEGATION VISITS SERBIA

AU162035 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 16 Jun 80

[BTA correspondent's report from Belgrade: "Fatherland Front Delegation to Serbia"--BTA headline]

[Text] Belgrade, June 16, (BTA correspondent)--Today a delegation of the National Council of the Fatherland Front, led by Mr Sava Dulbokov, first deputy chairman of the National Council, arrived in Belgrade at the invitation of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Union of the Working People of the Socialist Republic of Serbia.

During the five-day visit to the Socialist Republic of Serbia, the delegation will have talks on the further expansion and strengthening of the links of cooperation with the most numerous public-political organization of the republic--the Socialist Union of the Working People of Serbia. Besides Belgrade the Fatherland Front workers will visit Kraguevac and Novi Sad.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL DISCUSSES HOUSING, SUPPLIES

LD140240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Belgrade--According to a statement released by the Federal Information Secretariat, the Federal Executive Council, at its session today with Zvone Dragan, vice president of the council in the chair, discussed a number of issues of the current economic policy and of relations between our country and other countries.

Having been informed that in the inter-republican committee in the sphere of finance, the republics and provinces reached accord on an agreement concerning the coordination of measures of the tax policy in order to encourage housing construction and the participation of citizens' personal funds for this purpose, the council decided that the procedure for the signing of this document by the assemblies of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces be carried out. This agreement envisages exemption from tax payments on resources of joint consumption allocated for housing construction. In this connection it has been borne in mind that joint consumption resources represent the basic source of financing housing construction and thus the planned tax relief will exert an influence on the increase in the volume of funds for housing construction.

In the same vein, owners of newly-built residential dwellings and apartments will be exempt from paying taxes on buildings, that is, property taxes, for a period of 10 years under the proviso that either they alone or with members of the closest family live in the newly-built residential dwelling houses or apartments.

The session also adopted the report on topical issues in the organization of supplies to large towns and consumer centers. The report points out that social agreements and self-managing accords in this sphere could contribute considerably to better supplies, especially of agricultural and food products for citizens. Timely stock-taking of needs and production possibilities, setting up of relevant goods reserves in towns and consumer centers and incentives for the development of the commercial network would also be significant preconditions for better supplies.

The analysis of the economic position of organizations of associated labor in agriculture, prepared by the Federal Committee for Agriculture, points out that the entire economic position of these organizations is unfavorable and this reflects negatively on the expansion and promotion of their material base. It was recommended that this analysis be also used in drafting the concept of the development of agriculture in the next medium-term period.

The council charged the inderdepartmental working group, composed of representatives of a number of federal organs, to propose urgent measures for resolving the most critical problems in settling foreign exchange obligations of the Yugoslav railways toward foreign transporters, which arise because the costs of transporting goods and passengers on foreign routes are paid to the Yugoslav railways in dinars.

DUGONJIC SPEAKS ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD141520 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1210 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Pucarevo--Novi Travnik, our country's newest town, has never been in so festive a mood as today.

At a joint formal session, all the chambers of the municipal assembly and the workers' council of the Bratstvo combine today passed a decision changing the name of Novi Travnik to Pucarevo in lasting memory of Djuro Pucar-Stari, a great man of our revolution, people's hero, double hero of socialist labor and Tito's associate for many years.

Rato Dugonjuc, member of the LCY Central Committee and of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina, spoke at the large people's rally, attended by about 20,000 working people and citizens from the town and the neighboring municipalities.

We are holding this meeting, he said, at a special moment of history when the pain and grief caused by Comrade Tito's death are still fresh. The epoch in which we live is called Tito's epoch. Tito is dead, but we wish to continue this epoch based on the achievements and foundations he built.

Speaking about the current situation in Yugoslavia, Dugonjic stressed that economic stabilization was the most important task facing society today. This, he said, is an old task, but now it must be tackled with fresh energies. We know that the present state of affairs is mainly the consequences of excessive general and joint consumption, especially investment consumption over a longer period, and of excessive importing, which has led to a big deficit in foreign trade and difficulties in keeping the country supplied with raw and reproduction materials.

A few days ago, as is well known, the decision was taken to change the exchange rate of the dinar, which is an unavoidable and also a well thought-out and conscious step in the realization of the policy of stabilization. This indispensable measure is accompanied by a complete program of direct measures and activities aimed at overcoming the causes of the present state of affairs, both in every single collective and in society as a whole. This will be mutually interlinked and integrated with the agreed strategy for the country's socioeconomic development. If these measures had not been taken or had been delayed, the existing shortcomings would have inevitably continued. Even bigger disproportions would have been created in development and there would also be a massive unjustified flow of income between sectors, branches and groupings [words indistinct].

It is a great task of communists to take part, together with the working people, in adopting decisions and encouraging measures to support stabilization, not merely by giving advice or orders from outside, but by working from inside the system of self-management.

SERBIA'S VLASKALIC SPEAKS OF ECONOMIC SITUATION, TASKS

AU141645 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1820 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Drago Tankosic report on speech by Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia, at a meeting of the Serbian Journalists Federation in Belgrade on 13 June]

[Excerpts] Analyzing the current international political and economic situation in the world, Tihomir Vlaskalic pointed out their influence on the economic situation in our country.

[Begin Vlaskalic recording] The principled anti-bloc and nonalined policy of our country in international political relations, the struggle for equal relations in the international workers and communist movement and the struggle for new economic relations in the international economic relations, in addition to the general disturbances in the world economy affecting our economy, are a special and specific moment and reason for occasional exceptional, as well as sudden, moves against our country in the economic field.

In fact, we have had great difficulties in our economic development from time to time because of our principled and independent foreign policy. Only when one bears this circumstance in mind, in addition to the tremendous devastation of economic potential in the course of war, can one fully see the great results of economic development accomplished.

At present, we talk about and discuss the economic situation in our country and the problems of further economic development under the conditions of a relatively full, or dense [gust], economic structure and a medium level of development. The consequence of this is a relatively limited flexibility over the short term as regards structural changes. We also possess elaborate and functioning institutions of public, common and social spending which are an achievement of our past social development and which cannot be jeopardized without great social upheavals.

These are the material facts that must be borne in mind also when we discuss the policy of stabilization and when the strategy of long-term development of the economy is determined.

A second great reality, with corresponding repercussions in our economy regarding the current economic situation and regarding development, pertains to the present international situation in general, especially the economic situation in the world today. The present international situation is very complicated and tense. It is filled with numerous contradictions, increased tensions in the relations between the superpowers, numerous overt and latent crises and so forth.

The development of events in the recent months turned along a dangerous line. Instead of detente and negotiations, the development runs in the direction of elements of a cold war situation. On the basis of the present characteristics and trends of international military-political and economic relations, it does not appear to be realistic to expect that positive changes in the international political and economic relations in the world will appear in the coming medium-term period. There is particularly no prospect for the creation of positive platforms and agreed criteria for the solving of economic contradictions and a quicker building of realistic foundations for a new economic order aiming at a quicker development of the underdeveloped parts of the world.

Diagnoses and analyzes of the economic situation in the narrow sense of the word, in the sense of economic currents and development, indicate long-term unfavorable trends.

Such a situation in the world economy directly has a number of negative consequences for our economy which joins in the international division of labor to a relatively large degree. It is well known that we trade more than one-fourth of our social product with other economies. The increase in the price of oil leads to a tremendous burden on the balance of payments of our country. In 1979 we paid $2 billion more for about the same quantity of imported oil than we paid in 1978, and $1.4 billion more than in 1977. [figures as heard]

The increase in import prices, especially of imported equipment, causes an increase in the domestic rate of inflation. Protectionism of the developed countries causes great difficulties in our trying to increase exports. The growth of the interest rates on foreign loans leads to a considerable outflow of foreign exchange on this score, and so forth. [end recording]

Pointing out the chief traits of the present economic situation in the country and the prospects of development, Vlaskalic said:

[Begin Vlaskalic recording] Bearing in mind the said circumstances, our answer in development policy cannot by any means run in the direction of requests for, or thinking about, a greater degree of autarky in the development of our economy. A decision in this sense would be an economically conservative one and political untenable. And in fact nobody seriously advocates it. What we need, however, is discussion of something else, above all about the many essential aspects of the quality of business operations in our economy, from the standpoint of the need for a quicker increase in the productivity of labor as a first condition for improving the position of our economy in international trade and the international division of labor.

Broaching this question in a fundamental way, we would enter an essential discussion of a number of subjects that we have been skipping over for rather a long time in a rather facile way in society; for instance, the utilization of working time, the level of utilization of capacities, the organization and ties in the economy, the organization and representation of foreign trade, and so forth.

Furthermore, particularly in connection with the preparation for the new 5-year plan, we need a discussion on the urgent corrections of the development policy in the sense of adapting it to the changes in the world economy which are already apparent and are not ascribable to a short-term cycle.

In concluding this subject one should add to all this that from the viewpoint of the volume of the available accumulation in the country as a given quantity, the increase in the productivity of labor, the quality of economic operations and technological modernization of the existing economic structure, above all the existing industry, on the one hand, and changes in the economic structure aiming at an economical substitution of exports and the development of leading export industries on the other, are conflicting economic aims. Precisely for this reason they do not lend themselves to simplification or voluntarism but demand true economic arguments of a macro-economic nature. [end recording]

Speaking about occurrences of economic instability, Vlaskalic pointed out the significance of the measures adopted recently by the Federal Executive Council.

[Begin Vlaskalic recording] These measures are indispensable, but one must bear in mind that their effect is of limited scope. In fact their effect should lead to an improvement in the balance of payments situation primarily through increased income stimulation of the exports and a simultaneous discouraging of imports. This is an operation that is painful to the existing relations in economic operations. It will cause problems and difficulties in many places and in a number of economic branches. But this is the price that must be paid when the external solvency of the national economy has reached a critical point.

However, the present situation in the balance of payments is only a consequence of a number of internal disturbances in our economy and business operation--if we exempt the foreign factors burdening the balance of payments mentioned earlier--and is an integral part of the overall economic instability or situation in our economy.

Therefore the problem in its essence and its entirety is much more complex and it must be interpreted as a whole for our public, both on the occasion of the current economic measures and especially in connection with the preparations of the new medium-term plan. The best political, journalistic, informative and propaganda activities are those that speak about the entirety and the essence of the economic situation and not only about its manifestations, occurrences, partial problems, consequences and so forth. I want to say that this is a point and a circumstance in which the tasks concerned with this subject are common to and are the same for us all. [end recording]

Tihomir Vlaskalic also spoke about the several fields in which the disturbances in business flow are most pronounced.

[Begin Vlaskalic recording] In my opinion, we may now say that we have become a society in which spending of all kinds may run above the available income, and that we have no established machinery in the economic system that would bring spending into the necessary relationship with the available income. The consequences are well known. The gap formed by the spending requests above the available income is filled by foreign debts, which is to say importing foreign accumulation--as regards debts we have now reached the upper limit--and by the increase in domestic prices because of high domestic demand.

In this way, a high level of inflation arises, discouraging exports because of the high dinar earnings in the domestic market and stimulating imports because of lower import prices. This machinery may work automatically as an inflationary spiral. We are trying to prevent the unfavorable effect of this inflationary spiral chiefly with administrative measures in all the three fields of spending, and we are having relative success. In this connection it is worth noting that experience has shown in several cases that we have the greatest success in curbing spending in personal incomes and in restraining personal incomes; less in public and common spending, and the least in investment spending.

It is obvious that we have not yet obtained the right answer to the question of what the basic cause for the spending running above the available income is. Investment spending is very heterogeneous in those who decide in society on the form of this spending: the banks, the state, the self-managing interest communities and associated labor. This part of spending also is not a part of the income distributed by the associated labor, but a sum total of requirements, desires, local and technocratic ambitions, estimate overruns and so forth. This then is an item of accounts which demands its place in the income or rather in prices.

The sum total of the three kinds of spending is of course greater than the real income created with the sale of actual production at the prices reigning in the market. Since this is so, the solution is sought through an increase in the nominal income through increased prices, or through loans obtained from new money created by the national bank, or through foreign loans.

I am convinced that the right systemic solution to the present systemic situation is a gradual but constant increase in the part of income controlled by associated labor, which is to say one of the basic social subjects in society, of course accompanied by a supplementary and necessary role for other social subjects--the state, the banks, the self-managing interest communities and the like--a role which, however, must not be equal or even dominent.

The striving for a self-managing model, with which I have started this argument, is therefore not a question of doctrine or merely an ideopolitical task per se, but is a condition for the more stable movement of our economy. [end recording]

Referring to some assertions that we are on the verge of a new economic reform, Tihomir Vlaskalic said:

[Begin Vlaskalic recording] If by reform or economic reform one understands anything but the strengthening of the material position of associated labor and the further and quicker development of self-management, then such reform is unacceptable. However, if that other thing is meant, we already possess the program for such a reform in the Law on Associated Labor and other laws, and it is merely a question of realizing this reform program with more determination in this sense. [end recording]

KOSOVO PROVINCE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

LD142218 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1818 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Pristina--Presidents of the executive councils of the assemblies of the socialist republics and of the Province of Vojvodina, who had paid a 2-day visit to Kosovo, acquainted themselves today with the guidelines of this province's development in the period from 1981 and 1985. In the talks held in Brezovica, Riza Sapundzija, vice president of the Executive Council of Kosovo Assembly, informed his guests of the difficulties in implementing the province's development plan in the current medium-term period and of the basic directions of the development in the next 5 years.

As reported, it was noted in these talks that among the problems Kosovo faced, the most pronounced are those manifesting themselves in production, employment and capital formation. All this, as well as the unfavorable economic structure, has exerted an influence on the planned rates and dynamism of Kosovo's speedier development not being achieved in the current medium-term period.

The participants in the talks stressed the readiness of the entire community, and in particular of the working people in associated labor, to make maximum efforts aimed at achieving the policy of speedier development of insufficiently developed parts of the country and in particular of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. In this connection what was stressed in particular was the role the organizations of associated labor in more developed republics would play in this respect in the next period. The responsibility of the basic organizations of associated labor in the realization of the agreement that every republic and the Province of Vojvodina should build one economic project each in Kosovo was also stressed. This--as stated--should be realized above all through income-linked pooling of labor and resources on the basis of self-management and through such a total cooperation by associated labor. This implies joint drafting and adoption of development plans and programs, primarily of those refering to investments, siting of capacities according to the raw material base and joint venture on the foreign market.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA'S TRADE WITH EEC DISCUSSED

LD140430 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Sarajevo--The Executive Council of Bosnia-Hercegovina discussed the draft changes and addenda concerning Yugoslavia's projected balance of payments for 1980, emanating from the altered exchange rate of the dinar.

During the discussion on the participation of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina in the implementation of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC member-countries, in light of the new agreement, it was noted that the shape of the economy of this republic in the overall Yugoslav trade with this group was 10.5 percent and in the overall trade with the EEC member-countries 28 percent, with a growing tendency for increased exports and slightly reduced imports.

The cooperation with this group, apart from trade, also includes other qualitative aspects and forms of cooperation. The industrial cooperation and long-term production cooperation are still not sufficiently developed although they occupy an important place regarding their volume and importance. Meanwhile joint investments should be further encouraged despite certain shortcomings.

The financial cooperation between the organizations of associated labor of this republic and the EEC members is limited to the conclusion and use of financial and trade credits. The share of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina regarding credits concluded with the partners from the EEC represents 55 percent of all credits concluded with the convertible area.

From the point of view of the present results of cooperation between Bosnia-Hercegovina and the EEC member-countries, the agreement on trade cooperation between Yugoslavia and the EEC regarding the economy of this republic, which is interested in increased volume of goods it traditionally exports to this market as well as in marketing new products, is opening the possibility for more equal cooperation and establishment of more complex forms of economic cooperation. The council, therefore, pointed out that all bearers of cooperation with the EEC within the republic should intensify their activity in order to assess and agree in good time on the interest and the possibilities for expanding participation in the implementation of the overall cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries, especially regarding the establishment of industrial cooperation.

SERBIAN COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES REVIEWED

LD140440 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Considerable results have been achieved in all the more important fields of cooperation with neighboring countries. The trade exchange between the Socialist Republic of Serbia and its neighboring countries in the past year increased by 24.3 percent as compared with the year before, while the share of this exchange in the overall foreign trade of the republic was 21.3 percent. Considerable results have been achieved in cultural cooperation, as well as in cooperation between the border municipalities, socio-political, sports and other organizations.

This was emphasized at today's meeting of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, chaired by Branko Pesic. The meeting considered the participation of the republic in the implementation of the bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and neighboring countries, as well as multilateral cooperation in the Balkans.

The introductory report was submitted by Radovan Pantovic. He emphasized the exceptional and lasting contribution by Comrade Tito to the constantly expanding cooperation with the neighboring countries and to deepening mutual confidence between peoples in this part of Europe.

Comrade Tito's constant attention to the questions of equal and good-neighborly cooperation was also expressed in Tito's personal initiative to consider these questions in the highest state and party organs. His speeches in Skopje and Pristina gave new stimulus to this cooperation, Pantovic emphasized. He added that this still obliged all of us to continue working and contributing devotedly to further promotion of cooperation with the neighbors in keeping with our independent and nonaligned position.

It was noted in the debate that the considerable results achieved in the field of cooperation between our country and its neighbors contributed to further strengthening of the prestige and international position of Yugoslavia as an independent and nonaligned country. The Socialist Republic of Serbia has made a considerable contribution within the framework of this cooperation. It was emphasized that Yugoslavia's striving, efforts and achieved results in the field of development of bilateral cooperation with the neighbors, as well as in the development of multilateral cooperation in the Balkans, represented an example and practical contribution to the strengthening of the atmosphere of trust, resumption of the process of detente and development of wider cooperation in Europe.

DORONJSKI ATTENDS OPENING OF NOVI SAD EXHIBITION

LD162347 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1926 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Summary] Novi Sad--The first in the series of great exhibitions within the context of the study and presentation of the 20th century visual arts in Vojvodina was opened in Novi Sad tonight. The exhibition has been arranged by the gallery of modern visual arts in Novi Sad.

"The opening of the exhibition tonight was attended by Stevan Doronjski, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina; and by other senior officials of the province and of Novi Sad, and by many cultural and public workers."

MIJATOVIC CONGRATULATES JOURNAL'S COLLECTIVE

LD140256 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent the collective of MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA the following congratulations:

"On behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf I congratulate you cordially on the 30th anniversary of the publication of the foreign political periodical MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA. Your periodical was launched 30 years ago at the initiative of the LCY. During the entire period since then it has successfully contributed to the penetration into the world of truth about our country, its development on the basis of socialist self-management, its consistent orientation to fight--based on the nonaligned policy--for peace, security, freedom and independence of peoples, for equitable cooperation, economic development and social progress. Your periodical has interpreted to the world consistently and continuously Tito's concept of the socialist development of our society, Tito's tireless involvement for the affirmation of the principles and goals of policy and movement of nonalignment in the construction of the new system of international political and economic relations on peace-loving, democratic and progressive foundations. With such activity, your periodical has, by contributing to the strengthening of the prestige of our nonaligned self-managing socialist community, also contributed to its own international affirmation.

"For its consistent and principled commitment you also received the greatest recognition 5 years ago, a recognition manifested in the decoration Comrade Tito awarded you in connection with the 25th anniversary.

"We are convinced that MEDJUNARODNA POLITIKA will continue in the future successfully to interpret to the world public the main trends of the political, social and economic development of our country on the foundations of socialist self-management and that it will affirm even more actively the original principles of the nonaligned movement for which Yugoslavia consistently fights and which it strictly applies.

"Accept best wishes for fresh successes in the implementation of this responsible mission entrusted to you by our society."

VRHOVEC ADDRESSES LCY POLITICAL SCHOOL

LD141648 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1439 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Kumrovec--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, today visited the Josip Broz Tito Political School of the LCY in Kumrovec where he discussed topical issues in the nonaligned movement, the present international situation and our country's involvement in the foreign political sphere.

Vhrovec stressed that the greatness of Tito's work and the prestige of his personality were recognized and confirmed by all peace-loving and democratic forces in the world today. He said this puts a special obligation on Yugoslavia not to deviate even a millimeter from Tito's earlier established and long-affirmed policy which is in the interest of peace, freedom, equitable cooperation and strengthening of progress in the world.

Josip Vrhovec answered a number of questions from students and teachers of the LCY Political School in Kumrovec.

POLITIKA REVIEWS NEW LAW ON FOREIGNERS' TRAVEL, RESIDENCE

AU101648 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Jun 80 p 12

[TANJUG report]

[Text] During their sojourn in the SFRY foreigners may move, associate and acquire, possess and bear arms under conditions that will be stipulated by the law on movements and sojourn of foreigners. The latest version of the law was submitted to Yugoslavia's Assembly recently.

Everything concerning the movements and sojourn of foreigners in Yugoslavia will be handled by the appropriate republican and provincial organs unless the federal law determines differently. Foreigners may be refused permission to enter the SFRY, their movements in certain areas may be restricted or banned, their permission for temporary residence in our country may be revoked or they may be refused permission for permanent residence in certain places for the protection of public order, protection of defense interests or for reasons of international relations.

The draft law regulates everything concerning the sojourn of foreigners in Yugoslavia. [paragraph continues]

The areas covered are: travel documents and visas, tourist visas, temporary or permanent residence, the right to asylum, refugees, expulsion, the movement of foreigners wearing uniforms, formation of associations of foreigners, bearing of arms... the law regulates the reporting of the place of stay, proof of identity, registration and control.

The new draft law stipulates the conditions under which competent organs may refuse to issue refugee and stateless persons' travel documents or passports for foreigners [as published]. There have been considerable difficulties in practice because of the existing incomplete provisions on travel documents. Now those provisions are elaborated in greater detail and the rights of foreigners are more completely protected.

The competent republican and provincial organs may temporarily retain a foreign travel document if criminal proceedings or proceedings because of a violation of law are in progress against the foreigners concerned; if a written request is made by the competent organ of a sociopolitical community, organization of associated labor or other self-managing organization or community; and if the protection of public order or the interests of the country's defense require it.

Tourist visas may be issued to a foreign tourist at the border crossing point if he is in possession of a valid national travel document or other identity document. A tourist visa is valid for 30 days. The same kind of visas may also be issued to foreigners traveling on cruise ships or by air on the basis of the passenger list verified by the ship or aircraft captain.

A foreigner who has been granted the right of asylum shall also be granted the right of permanent residence in the SFRY. Accomodation, means of sustenance and health protection are provided for every such foreigner. However, a foreigner who acts against the system determined by the SFRY Constitution or against Yugoslavia's international interests may be deprived of the right of asylum. The law also regulates the status of refugees in a similar way.

'CAMPAIGN ADMISSION' TO LCY CRITICIZED

LD161030 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0757 GMT 16 May 80

["On the Latest Figures on LCY Membership: Campaign Admission Harmful"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--Since 1973, when the 10th LCY Congress was being prepared, not less than 100,000 members have been admitted into the League of Communists in any 1 year. The lowest figure for admissions was in 1973 (109,150), which is nevertheless twice as many as the preceding year (1972). The highest intake was in 1977 (193,759). Last year, with 148,006 new members, was near the 7-year average.

Last year, however, is characteristic in another way. For the first time in the last 7 years, workers were not the most numerous social category among the newly-admitted members of the LCY. Their place was overtaken by schoolchildren and students: 45,432 were admitted, almost 3 and 1/2 thousand more than the amount of workers. The latest party statistics do not show the social makeup of the 92,667 members admitted in the first 5 months of this year, but there are firm indications that schoolchildren and students will further consolidate their 1st-place position this year.

The admission of schoolchildren and students since 1973 has shown a constant and stable increase. Last year as many as 80 percent more were admitted than 7 years ago, and almost a quarter [words indistinct] has led to the significant reduction in the average age of LCY members.

Certain other statistics, and in particular the frequent examples of campaign admission (kampanjski prijem) in high-school and student environments show that there is also a another side to the coin.

For instance, at a working meeting in the LCY Central Committee the example was given of an entire high school class section of graduating pupils being "formally" admitted into the League of Communists on the same day. And while this practice is, fortunately, exceptional, it is almost becoming the rule that in these basic organizations of the League of Communists there is no mention of admission into the LCY for a full 8 months and then, when the end of the school year comes, dozens of new members are admitted at one meeting.

There is no doubt that for years interest among young people, schoolchildren and students in joining the LCY has been exceptionally great. They manifest this uniformly in the environments where they live and work, during their military service and at voluntary work drives. Yet, the sad thing is that this constant interest is not accompanied by the constant and relevant activity of the basic party organizations in filing candidates, monitoring and stimulating their work in youth and other social organizations which gather together the young people. Nor is it accompanied by acquainting them as well as possible with the League of Communists statutory and program documents. Instead, the entire activity concerning admission boils down to one single formal meeting.

Statistics on admission and membership point to the negative consequences of this work. For example, every year several thousand schoolchildren and students "are lost" in the statistics. There is a record of their admission into the League of Communists, but later--in their moves from school to university and from university to work--for unknown reasons the question of their membership is not checked. Also indicative in the negative sense is the fact that more than half those who cease being members of the LCY (as a result of exclusion, removal from the records or voluntary leaving) have been in the party less than 5 years. They are, therefore, largely young people, including those admitted as schoolchildren and students.

Because of this party organizations in high schools, higher educational institutions and universities should clearly devote more attention to admission than merely the preparation of that one meeting for the admission of new members. With the LCY Statute in hand, serious talking should be done in certain places concerning among other things, the criteria by which the party organizations are guided in this responsible work. All this should be done, not to cut down the numbers of schoolchildren and students admitted into the LCY, but to avoid admissions without preparation, the campaign admission which always has harmful effects. [Signed] Slobodan Vukmirovic.

Addendum: The admission of schoolchildren and students into the LCY according to years:

Year	Schoolchildren and Students	Workers
1969	11,212	17,405
1970	10,563	9,210
1971	16,619	15,150
1972	17,425	19,682
1973	25,608	38,243
1974	34,437	46,499
1975	38,152	39,896
1976	46,158	53,374
1977	43,062	60,956
1978	51,257	54,082
1979	45,432	42,042

TOP CROATIAN BODIES DISCUSS TERRITORIAL DEFENSE

LD170612 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1527 GMT 16 Jun 80

[Text] Zagreb--The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee Presidium have discussed at a joint session the preparations of all-people's defense and the further development of territorial defense in the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

On the basis of the analyses prepared for this session and the introductory report by Milivok Gluhak, republican secretary for national defense, and by Augustin Jukic, commander of the republican headquarters of the territorial defense, the debate noted that the Socialist Republic of Croatia had achieved progress in the development of all-people's defense and social self-protection. This makes us even more ready and more capable of defending ourselves successfully from all possible aggressive and enemy activities which might threaten our sovereignty and socialist self-managing society.

This is, as stressed in the debate, a result above all of the further socialization of the defense preparations, greater ideological and sociopolitical activity by the League of Communists and other sociopolitical and self-managing forces of our society.

The assessment was that the consciousness and resolve of the working people and citizens were at a high level, that defense plans were devised in a realistic and specific manner and that the level of training and drill was considerably better, broader and more all-embracing.

In the development of territorial defense, as a component of our armed forces, a high level of organizational standards, training and equipping with modern means has been reached. The moral-political state of headquarters, commands and units of territorial defense is very good. In all structures, as noted, the League of Communists is successfully realizing its tasks. Defense preparations should be intensively continued and this primarily in such a way as to make every cell of our society as capable as possible for work and defense also under the most difficult conditions. All sociopolitical factors and all factors of the socialist self-managing and delegate system will have to continue to act in this direction in a very organized manner.

The development of territorial defense will be directed also in the future at its organization and training, primarily in the basic organization of associated labor, local community and municipality and at an even fuller implementation of the necessary conditions which enable every citizen to realize his constitutional right and obligation to participate successfully in the country's defense and in the protection of our self-managing socialist society and its further unhindered development, the statement issued by the joint session says.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIAL RECEIVES ISLAMIC COMMUNITY LEADERS

LD140300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 13 Jun 80

[Text] Sarajevo--Niko Mihaljevic, president of the assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, today received in Sarejevo Reis-ul-Ulema Naim Hadziabdic, supreme head of the Islamic community in the SFRY, and Dr Ahmed Smajlovic, chairman of the leadership of the Islamic community in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

During the talks it was assessed that the relations between the Islamic community and the state organs in our country, as well as in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina, were on the whole very good. The representatives of the Islamic community informed President Mihaljevic that the same assessment was also made at the recently held assembly of the Islamic community in the SFRY and in the assembly of the Association of Islamic Religious Employees in Mostar.

The need and joint responsibility to continue developing and promoting good relations in keeping with the constitution and the law of our socialist self-managing community, for which all conditions and possibilities exist, was also emphasized on this occasion.

BRIEFS

ANGOLAN MPLA DELEGATION--Nandor Major, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday had talks with a study delegation of the Angolan MPLA Labor Party led by Joaquim da Silva Matias, director of the department for education and instruction of the Central Committee of the Angolan MPLA Labor Party. Positions and experiences of the LCY and the MPLA in the field of schooling and education were discussed. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 80 p 6 AU]

RELATIONS WITH GUINEA--Conakry, 6 June, TANJUG--Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, has received Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, who arrived in Guinea on a brief working visit yesterday. Milorad Pesic delivered a message from Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, dealing with the current questions of the present international situation. During the conversation, President Sekou Toure stressed the possibility and the need for the nonaligned movement to be more active so that it can make its full contribution to overcoming the present dangerous and tense international situation and to the solution of acute problems and crises, in accordance with the principles and goals of the nonaligned policy. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Jun 80 p 1 AU]

FLOOD DAMAGE IN VOJVODINA--The heavy rains in May and at the beginning of June have caused an increase in the level of underground water in the Secanj commune. Over 12,000 hectares of sown land is under water and sowing could not be carried out on another 2,000 hectares of flooded land. The flood damage is estimated at some 260 million dinars now. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 80 p 14 AU]